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Part One
Pages 1-8

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HINKLEY ISSUES A CALL

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN NEW-YORK JULY 28.

It Will Fix the Time and Place for the State Convention—Chairman Hinkley Also Makes an Address to the Democracy of the State, Advising that No Definite Course of Action Be Taken Until After the Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—Chairman Hinkley this evening issued the following call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee:

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17, 1896.
The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Hoffman House, in the City of New-York, Tuesday, July 28, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES W. HINKLEY, Chairman.

Chairman Hinkley also issued the following address:

"To the Democracy of the State:

"The fact cannot be disguised that the action of the Chicago Convention was a serious disappointment to the Democracy of New-York, and has aroused a widespread and increasing opposition.

"In this serious situation the attitude of the party in the State may, with more propriety, be determined by its chosen representatives in council than by individual initiative, as it is important that the action determined upon be wise and united.

"I desire to suggest to you therefore that the State Convention will soon be called, at which the delegates from New-York to the recent National Convention are expected to make a report of their proceedings, with appropriate suggestion as to the duty of the Democracy of the State in the present crisis. In the meantime the utterances of the candidates and proffered interpretations of the platform, as well as the possible action of other political bodies with which the Democratic Party is not in sympathy, will tend to bring the path of duty clearly into view.

"In these circumstances I recommend, after consultation with many leading Democrats of the State, that no definite political action be taken by Democrats until the assembling of the State Convention, which may be trusted to take such patriotic measures as the honor and the interests of the party and the country, both for the present and the future, may demand.

"JAMES W. HINKLEY,
"Chairman Democratic State Committee."

Mr. Hinkley is hopeful that this address will be heeded by Democratic organizations throughout the State.

THE LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Meeting in ex-Gov. Flower's Office Before the Call Was Issued.

The fact that Chairman Hinkley would issue his call for the State Committee meeting and the accompanying memorandum was made known yesterday after a protracted conference in ex-Gov. Flower's office in Exchange Court. Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley came from Normandie-by-the-Sea on the noon boat with ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who is living at Elberon for the Summer.

Senator Hill came here both to attend to some private law business and to confer on political matters. After the Senator had attended to his private business, he met Messrs. Sheehan and Hinkley in ex-Gov. Flower's office and then the party went to lunch at the Hoffman Café. After this they returned to Mr. Flower's office, where they remained in conference for about an hour. They were joined in Mr. Flower's office by James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, was not in the city. He is taking a few days' rest at Far Rockaway. After the meeting adjourned Senator Hill hurried away to catch the 3:45 boat for Normandie-by-the-Sea. He said he had nothing to say for publication. Mr. Martin said it had been agreed that nothing should be said.

It is probable that the form of the call and the memorandum of Chairman Hinkley were discussed and agreed upon. Ex-Gov. Flower's interview printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday was brought up in the discussion and ex-Governor said that there was nothing in it that he cared to retract nor did any of the conferrees urge him to do so. While the meeting was in session Col. G. B. M. Harvey called at Mr. Flower's office and was closeted for some time with the others. This gave rise to the story that ex-Secretary Whitney had been sent for, but had sent word that his attendance was not necessary. The object of Col. Harvey's visit was not disclosed.

Republican afternoon papers stated that Senator Hill would support the ticket but would repudiate the platform. When ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's attention was called to this statement he said:

"No one has any authority to make such a statement as that. When Senator Hill gets ready to talk he will talk for himself, as he always does."

When Mr. Sheehan was asked for his own views on the situation, he politely declined to talk, saying there was nothing he cared to say at this time.

Mr. Martin also was silent. It is generally believed that Mr. Martin is in favor of Tammany going slow in the matter of indorsement. He believes the situation should be very carefully considered.

Chairman Hinkley believes in taking time. Just before leaving for Poughkeepsie on the 6 o'clock train last night, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The conditions have not changed in any respect since our return from Chicago. I do not know of any man who has changed his mind on the subject since his return."

Before leaving Normandie-by-the-Sea, Mr. Hinkley gave out the following significant statement:

"The action of the New-York delegation at Chicago has passed into history, and, as I look backward I would not, if I could, change my own course in the slightest degree, except, if possible, to make our protest more emphatic."

Mr. Hinkley said Mr. Whitney's statement was all right, and that ex-Gov. Flower's interview was all right.

"What we want to do now," he said, "is to go slow and leave the question in the hands of the State Convention, so far as the action of the organization is concerned."

None of the conferrees saw Mr. Whitney yesterday. The ex-Secretary remained at his home until 3 o'clock, when he started for his Long Island farm. Before going he said he would not go to Europe for the present.

Mr. Whitney's attention was called to the rumor that President Cleveland might be asked to run as a sound-money Democrat on a third ticket.

"That story is without foundation," he said. "Such a proposition has certainly not been made by any of Mr. Cleveland's friends. You may say for me that I have every reason to believe that such a plan has not been suggested by any friend of Mr. Cleveland, or by any of the Democratic leaders who are opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket."

Mr. Whitney also said that while he could not say positively that another ticket would not be put in the field, he knew of no movement in that direction.

"I have no appointment," he said, "with any party leaders, and I do not know of any definite plan or plans for the future."

Mr. Whitney said he had nothing further to add to the statement he made Thursday night, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Fing Presented by Ladies.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lincoln Club in the Twenty-third Assembly District presented the club with a campaign flag of the Republican nominees at their clubrooms at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night. The flag is pennant shape, 20 by 12 in size. The names of McKinley and Hobart appear in blue letters on a white ground with the forty-five stars at top and bottom.

Mrs. Thomas Smith, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, made the presentation speech. Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, who was a delegate from New-Mexico at the St. Louis Convention and a member of the committee appointed to notify Mr. McKinley of his nomination, was unexpectedly present.

TURKEY MUST PAY THE CLAIMS.

Secretary Olney Insists on the Harpoot and Marash Indemnities.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Olney is very anxious to secure a settlement from the Turkish Government of the Harpoot and Marash indemnities. He has recently instructed Minister Terrell at Constantinople to again urge upon the Government of the Porte a prompt payment of these claims. The demand was made by Terrell some months ago, and the Turkish officials promised to take up the matter. The Minister has seen the Sultan's personal representatives, and has by an emphatic presentation of the claim facilitated its settlement; still there is an unaccountable delay.

The merit of the claims growing out of atrocities practiced at Harpoot and Marash is unquestioned. The sufferers of the Harpoot affair are destitute, and the desolation coming at the first of the Winter caused much discomfort. At Harpoot the losses aggregate $87,985, of which sum the loss to the buildings of the American Board for Foreign Missions of Boston is $43,700; the stock and apparatus, $11,698, and the remainder personal losses. Among the claimants are the Rev. H. N. Barnum, $1,700; Miss Emma Barnum, $850; the Rev. J. K. Browne, $2,350; Miss C. E. Bush, $1,810; the Rev. E. S. Ellis, $900; Miss Seymour, $935; Miss M. L. Daniels, $1,835; the Rev. O. P. Allen, $3,113; the Rev. C. F. Gates, $4,066, the Rev. C. H. Wheeler, $9,010; Miss E. C. Wheeler, $4,355.

Most of these claims are urgent, the losses being important to the individuals. For instance, Mr. Gates's loss included his furniture, clothing, bedding, carpets, medicines, horse, donkey, cow, saddlery, and food. All of the claimants lost their clothing, and most of them lost their household goods.

The Marash claim is no less urgent, although not so extensive. The local authorities deny the connection of the Turks with the outrages, but it has been fastened upon Turkish soldiers by Minister Terrell, who has demanded indemnity in no unmistakable terms. There is a theological seminary at Marash, and the greatest loss is to the library. The edifice was destroyed, together with the furniture and the personal property, books, bedding, &c., of the teachers and twelve students. The losses by fire were increased by the robberies by Turkish soldiers.

Secretary Olney is able to discern no reason why Turkey should further delay the settlement of these two claims, and instructions have been sent Mr. Terrell to make pointed inquiry as to the postponement of the matter. His most recent letters to the Sultan's Government are known to be couched in strong and vigorous language.

POOLROOMS UNDER PROTECTION.

Police Officers Arrested for Enforcing the Rhode Island Law.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 17.—United States Marshal McCabe of the United States Circuit Court of Rhode Island arrested Detective John F. Haberlin and Police Officers William J. Rochford and George H. Sweet of the local police force this afternoon, on writs of trespass for $5,000 each, on complaint of the Electric News and Money Transfer Company, with whose success it is alleged the officers were interfering. The company, which claims to be incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, has conducted an office in this city for several months. It does a telegraph money-transfer business, such as is carried on in stock and brokerage rooms, but the bulk of its business consists in receiving the results of trotting events from all the principal race tracks in the country and transmitting money to be wagered thereon.

The selling of pools is against the Rhode Island State laws, but the company claims that it is doing a legitimate business, as it acts simply as agent for the sender of the money, and is entided to all the rights of telegraph companies under the inter-State commerce law.

This week the police arrested the representatives of the company, after a spirited legal controversy, on a charge that amounted to selling pools. The District Court adjudged them probably guilty, and bound them over to the Supreme Court. The Police Department took the decision as final until reversed, and proceeded to close up the place. The first attempt was met with an arrest for trespass under the State laws in suits of $1,000 each. Bail was given, and to-day the officers again visited the place with orders to stop the business. They had scarcely taken possession when the United States Marshal appeared and arrested them for trespass in the interference with the business of a corporation endowed with the rights of a telegraph company under the inter-State commerce law. The writs are returnable to the United States Circuit Court at Providence in September.

AN A. P. A. CANDIDATE.

John B. Stone Is to Run for Governor of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The Executive Committee of the American Party tendered the nomination for Governor to John H. Stone, presiding Judge of the Jackson County Court. He at once accepted in a brief letter.

The nomination was conferred without the formality of a convention by circulating petitions all over the State asking Judge Stone to head the ticket, each signer promising to vote for him. When the petitions were returned in sufficient numbers the Executive Committee waited on Judge Stone and offered him the nomination.

Judge Stone has been a prominent American Protective Association man ever since the order was formed. His campaign may cut an important figure in Missouri politics this Fall.

HOKE SMITH TO LIVE IN NEW-YORK

He Will Practice Law Here After March 4, 1897.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Hoke Smith will make his home in New-York City after March 4, 1897.

He has decided to resume the practice of law, and he will associate himself with a firm of attorneys in New-York City.

This will be a surprise to Secretary Smith's friends, especially those in Atlanta, who expected he would return to that city on the expiration of his term of office.

Unconscious Woman in a Cab.

A cabman drove to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening, and complained that the occupants of his cab, a man and a woman, had refused to pay their fare. The man in the cab was quite intoxicated, but able to give his name as Walter Trumbull, aged thirty-nine, of 69 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He said he was in the dry goods business. The woman was unconscious. She was expensively dressed, but, although she had money in her purse, wore no jewelry, and no cards nor anything else to give a clue to her identity were discovered. Her companion refused to give her name. An ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital, and Surgeon Taylor declared his inability to tell whether the woman was suffering from intoxication or knock-out drops. The cabman said the two had hired him at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue at 3 P. M., and that after he had driven them from one restaurant to another in the Tenderloin district, he demanded his fare, and the man, after exploring his pockets, declared he had no money. The woman was taken to the New-York Hospital as a prisoner.

Trolley Kills Horse, Smashes Wagon.

A trolley car of the Nassau Railway Company last evening was in collision at New-Utrecht Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, with a wagon owned by Charles A. Feelig of 129 Bleecker Street. One of the two horses attached to the wagon was killed and the wagon, valued at $600, was smashed. The motorman was not arrested.

A Suspected Firebug Arrested.

Morris Kapolowiz of 22 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening on a warrant sworn out by Fire Marshal Brymer, charging Kapolowiz with arson in setting fire to the five-story double tenement house at 15 Bleeg Street Tuesday night. The damage to the buildings was not serious, but the tenants had a narrow escape.

MR. VANDERBILT BETTER

ENCOURAGING BULLETIN ISSUED BY PHYSICIANS LAST NIGHT.

Steady Improvement Noted Through the Day—"He Is 100 Per Cent. Better," H. McK. Twombly Declared on Leaving the House at 11 P. M.—The Patient Talked with His Children in the Morning—His Wife's Close Watch.

This message was sent from Cornelius Vanderbilt's sick room last night:

Nine-thirty P. M.—Mr. Vanderbilt's improvement has steadily progressed during the day, and he is much better this evening.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D.,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.

H. McK. Twombly, who called at 10:15 P. M., and came out a few minutes before 11 o'clock, said:

"He is 100 per cent. better."

Drs. Draper and Delafield left the house shortly after the consultation. Dr. McLane remained, and it was understood that he would stay all night, or until late.

The doctors met at the house at 8:30 A. M. and at 9:30 issued the following:

1 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.
Mr. Vanderbilt passed a very quiet night, and is much refreshed by his sleep. He is better to-day than he was yesterday.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.
E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.

Dr. McLane was questioned as to the wording of the bulletin.

"Its phrases are as exact as we could make them," he said. "They are few, but they precisely describe Mr. Vanderbilt's condition to-day, as compared with that of yesterday, according to the best of our judgment. We discussed one word for fifteen minutes this morning."

Dr. McLane, who speaks for the group of physicians, supplemented the bulletin by saying:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is as little likely to die to-day as you or I, or any other person in health. His recovery or the approach of death will be slow. Two weeks would be a short period for him to show marked improvement in."

"Do you think it probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will be clearly getting well, or that it will be known he cannot recover within two weeks?" the doctor was asked.

He declined to answer.

At another time Dr. McLane said that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was so much improved that no other bulletin would be given out until night.

"We hope for his recovery," said he, "and feel much encouraged. Some of the members of the family feel that they can return to their country homes. George W. Vanderbilt, who has been here since Tuesday, has gone to Lenox. Mr. Vanderbilt is perfectly conscious. He was able this morning to talk with all the members of the family for a few minutes. Mrs. Vanderbilt is constantly by his bedside."

The members of the family in the house besides Mrs. Vanderbilt are the children, Miss Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Alfred Vanderbilt, the second son, and Reginald and Gladys Vanderbilt, the younger children, who arrived from Newport yesterday. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. Vanderbilt's sister, has spent the greater part of each day in the house and one night. She lives only three blocks away, in the old Vanderbilt dwelling, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. Vanderbilt saw his children for a few minutes yesterday morning for the first time since he was stricken. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Shepard had been the only ones besides nurses and doctors who had been allowed to see him.

By Mrs. Vanderbilt's request one of the doctors has been in the house nearly all the time. Almost nothing can be done, and the doctor whose turn it is usually sits in a large room adjoining that of Mr. Vanderbilt.

The patient's room was kept cool by artificial means during the hot days. It was cool enough yesterday without fans and ice. Rest, complete quiet, and mild applications of electricity are the prescriptions of the physicians.

Kinspeople not living in the house who called during the day were H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, and William Douglas Sloane. Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Twombly, and Mrs. Webb, three sisters of Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, the mother, who is in Lenox with Mrs. Sloane, did not come to the city.

William C. Whitney called to make inquiries, and his son Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Vanderbilt's fiancé, was in the house several hours during the morning and in the afternoon. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Butler Duncan, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford called. The Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, which Mr. Vanderbilt is a Vestryman, is now in Europe. He cabled that he would return home at once on Mr. Vanderbilt's account. Chauncey M. Depew sails on the Lucania from Liverpool to-day.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who owns the Fifth Avenue stage line, required the coaches to turn into Madison Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-sixth Streets yesterday. The two patrolmen on duty occasionally asked the driver of a particularly heavy truck or one with a load that clattered to turn off the avenue as he neared the house. The drivers cheerfully did so. It seemed as though many drivers of delivery wagons and other light vehicles made a point of going by the house out of curiosity, or might have gone through Sixth or Madison Avenue.

A listless line of men and boys leaned against the railing that separates the grass parterre in front of Mr. Whitney's house from the street. Some of the men seemed to have no other place to loaf and staid all day. Others stopped a few minutes and then went on.

A Smaller Entering Class at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, July 17.—The entering class at Yale will be smaller than was expected. The committee in charge of the entrance examinations has practically completed its labors, and reports that the numbers of the freshmen in both the academic and scientific departments will be about the same as last year. This is a disappointment. A prominent professor said today that the discontent of the business men of the country over the financial question was the cause for the small numbers. Reports received by the Dean of the graduate department indicate that a larger number than last year will register this Fall, especially teachers of the State, to take the scientific courses.

Preferred Death to a Pretty Servant.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Mrs. Charles Volmer, a guest at one of the hotels, tried to kill herself last night. On Wednesday Volmer, who had been married but a short time, had a dispute with his wife over the hiring of a servant. Mrs. Volmer, it is said, objected to the hiring of a young and pretty woman, and when her husband persisted, Mrs. Volmer locked herself in her room. Last night her screams aroused everybody in the hotel. She had drunk a quantity of carbolic acid, and was found in intense pain. Dr. Armstrong was summoned, and he prescribed for her. To-day she was improved, and it was stated that she would recover.

Edward Wille Held for Assault.

Edward Wille, twenty-eight years old, a wealthy florist of West Hoboken, was arrested last night, charged with brutally assaulting his wife. The assault was committed some time ago, but Mrs. Wille kept the matter secret until she was obliged to summon a physician. City Physician White found Mrs. Wille in a critical condition from an abscess in the stomach which he decided was the result of a kick. He caused Wille's arrest, and he was held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

HOBOKEN TROLLEY WAR TRUCE.

Arrangement Being Made to Cross West Shore and Erie Roads' Tracks.

It was stated on the authority of President Helms of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Electric Railroad yesterday that the Rutherford Company has come to an understanding with the Erie and West Shore Railroads in reference to the trolley grade crossings at the head of First Street, Hoboken, and that the trolley cars will be running by next week.

The Hoboken end of the line is operated as a horse car road at present, the steam roads having refused to permit the connecting frogs to be laid on grade.

A condition of the settlement is said to be an agreement on the part of the Rutherford officials to begin at once the building of a viaduct over the steam road tracks as soon as the trolley is in operation, so as to do away with the crossing at grade. The viaduct will begin on the slope of the hill, and be only a one-grade roadway.

The company is said also to have patched up a truce with the Hamburg Steamship Company, whereby the latter will withdraw its certiorari proceedings and permit the trolley company to lay rails in front of its property on River Street, conditioned upon the Rutherford Company agreeing to disturb team traffic as little as possible.

An agreement with the North Hudson County Railway for the use of Second Street west of Willow Avenue will alone remain in the way of the completion of the Rutherford Company's roads through Hoboken, when the settlements with the other corporations referred to are effected.

INSTRUCTING CHINESE BOYS.

The Thirty Youths Who Came Here from Hongkong for Education.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—The thirty Chinese boys who were brought to this country from Hongkong recently are now at Mr. Hui's home at Robinvale. The children were brought here for the purpose of receiving an American education, and Mrs. Hui, in speaking of her pupils, to-day said:

"We are going to teach these thirty boys to become Americans and Christians. They have been here only a few days, but already have learned many English words. They are all children of farmers, who represent the middle class in China. They have been sent by their parents, who were willing to make any sacrifice to give them an American education. We expect to keep them here until Oct. 1, and will then probably go to New-York. The boys all intend to go to college, and will then go back to China to help in the work of rousing their country from her long sleep."

The boys all wear their native costume yet, but will soon change it for a uniform. The first lessons the boys will receive will be in elementary English. Mr. and Mrs. Hui, Miss M. E. Rogers, and Sam Han, a pupil in the Peddie Institute, will be the instructors.

JUMPED FROM A COACH IN FRIGHT.

Mrs. Michael Hartry Severely Injured Herself.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 17.—Mrs. Michael Hartry was seriously injured last evening by jumping from a coach. She was walking home from Pelham when a coach belonging to George T. Davis's livery stable overtook her. She asked the driver to let her ride home in the coach. The driver consented. The horses became frightened on the bridge by a steam engine near the home of Village Trustee Patrick Fox, and started to run down the steep incline leading from the bridge.

The coachman had all he could do to stop the horses, and forgot about the woman in the coach. He happened to look back when he had the team under control, and saw a crowd of people in the road in front of Mr. Fox's house. Returning, the coachman found his passenger lying in the road, apparently lifeless. She was terribly bruised about the face and head. She was taken to her home. It is thought she will recover.

Mrs. Hartry, is is supposed, became greatly frightened, and, opening the coach door, leaped out while the horses were plunging down the hill.

WANTED TO ESTABLISH HIS SANITY.

Cornelius C. Freeborn Waked a Doctor at 5 A. M. to be Examined.

Dr. Otto Schlem of West Hoboken was aroused at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a violent ringing of his doorbell. When he answered the summons he found at the door a man who said that he was Cornelius C. Freeborn of 182 Monitor Street, Brooklyn.

"I want you to examine me as to my sanity," said Mr. Freeborn. "I think I am sane, but my wife thinks I am crazy. She has sworn out a warrant for my arrest and has five detectives after me. I dare not return to my home until I have secured a certificate from a reputable physician that I am perfectly sane."

Dr. Schlem concluded that Mr. Freeborn was crazy. He called a policeman and Mr. Freeborn's relatives were notified.

JOHNS HOPKINS GOES TO LAW.

It Brings Suit Against the Baltimore and Ohio Receivers.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University filed a petition to-day in the United States court asking that Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be restrained from disbursing receipts of that company, claiming that the receivers defaulted on interest due the university July 1, amounting to $29,433.47, and that money was applied to payment of interest on other loans and mortgages, to the detriment of the interests of the university and other holders of first preferred stock.

The Trustees invite the State of Maryland and other holders of stock to join them in this petition.

Judge Morris issued an order requiring Receivers Cowen and Murray to show cause by Sept. 5 why the demand should not be granted.

Nominated to Succeed Towne.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 17.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, nominated Judge Page Morris of Duluth for Congress. Not a man was present who favored the nomination of Congressman Towne, and Mr. Towne himself was at the free-silver convention in Minneapolis.

Will Light the Ozana River.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government of St. Domingo, by the middle of August, will light the harbor and mouth of the Ozana River by electricity for the benefit of shipping. To maintain the lights a tax of 2½ cents per net ton will be levied on all vessels entering the harbor, and 1¼ cents on all vessels remaining in the roadstead.

Non-Residents to be Ineligible.

The Municipal Civil Service Board yesterday amended its rules so that in the future persons residing outside the State shall not be eligible for examination for places in city departments. Heretofore these have been eligible. The board also amended its rules so that those who have been employed by the city and retired on a pension cannot be examined by the board for places.

Gold to be Sent to Europe.

The steamships that will sail from this port for Europe to-day will take out $2,000,000 in gold, which was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Of this amount $1,500,000 is in gold bars and the balance in coin. Lazard Freres send $1,000,000, L. Von Hoffman & Co. $500,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $500,000.

Fare 10 Cents, South Beach, S. I.
The Greatest Pleasure Resort. Perfect Macadamized Roads. Boats every 20 minutes, via Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R., foot Whitehall St. All Elevated, Cable, and Belt Lines. Fare 10 cents.—Adv.

VIOLENT OHIO STRIKERS

MOBS ENGAGE IN SEVERAL RIOTS IN THE STREETS OF CLEVELAND.

Soldiers and Policemen Attacked by the Striking Workmen of the Brown Hoisting Works — The Troops Charge the Crowd, and Several Are Wounded — More Trouble Expected During the Night, and the Militia on Guard.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The fiercest fight since the strike of the Brown Hoisting workers began occurred this evening. The militia kept the crowd back while the non-union men were leaving the shops, but the mob increased until it numbered many thousands and extended over a territory of fifteen squares. Jeers, stones, and clubs drew a charge from the police and militia. Many on both sides were wounded. Just how many strikers were hurt is uncertain, but two men, who were so severely stabbed with bayonets that they could not get away, are lying at the St. Clair Hospital. They are Thomas McGreavy and Thomas Garety.

All day there were frequent clashes between the mob at the Brown Hoisting Works and the police and militia. The members of the mob were in a vicious mood, and whenever a lone soldier or policeman could be reached violence was attempted. The troops from 2 P. M. were constantly under arms, and had great difficulty in clearing the streets, two charges being necessary in which the bayonet was freely used.

But as soon as a charge was ended, the mob, which early in the afternoon numbered 5,000, would flow back against the line of steel like a wave of the sea, and again begin to hoot and throw stones. When the workmen had been taken away and the troops were returning to their quarters at the works, another vengeful rally was made upon Company F. Again a charge was made, and cold steel was driven home so that many of the rioters had to be helped away.

At this time some one sent in a general alarm to the police station, and every patrol wagon was soon dashing through the streets, causing the wildest rumors among the thousands on their way home from work. There was no need of the police reinforcements, and the crowd, which had been swelled to 15,000, began to melt away.

It looked as if the trouble was ended, but at 7 o'clock an assault was made on a soldier who was passing along Wilson Avenue. He fought desperately, as did also a policeman who hurried to his aid. A squad of troops came to their rescue, but not before they had been beaten into insensibility. Again the patrol wagons rushed to the scene, and had all they could do to force a passage through the angry mob.

Everything is now in readiness to repel an outbreak, which is expected during the night.

John Russell, the crippled gate tender, who was thrown from a car by the strikers Tuesday night, died to-night. An effort is being made to trace his assailant.

Private Watchman Owen Murphy, who attempted to protect a militiaman to-night, was struck on the head with a brick, and, while lying on the ground, was kicked and received injuries which may prove fatal. He was only saved from instant death by a charge made by Company F. There were many women in the mob, and they were apparently the most bitter, and, as they refused to move, some of them were injured by bayonet thrusts.

The situation at midnight is very ominous, and the streets about the vicinity of the works are being patrolled by soldiers and police. The works are a mile from the nearest police station, and it is not considered safe to withdraw the men who have been on duty all day, although five companies of troops are on the ground.

BITTEN BY A BULL DOG.

A Policeman Did Not Want to Arrest the Man Supposed to be Its Owner.

Policeman Charles H. Rye of the Charles Street Police Station applied to Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of Henry Woolfort, a saloon keeper at Thirteenth Street and University Place.

Rye told the Magistrate that Woolfort owned a vicious bulldog that had bitten several persons. He said that he himself had been bitten twice, and he wanted to have Woolfort arrested for having such a dog in his possession.

The warrant was granted, but Rye did not desire to serve it himself. It was given to Policeman McGuckin, who went to the saloon and there arrested Woolfort.

When Woolfort was brought to court he denied that he was the owner of the dog. He said that it merely loitered about his place, and that he was perfectly willing to have the dog shot.

Policeman Rye said that he had asked Woolfort to have the dog shot, and that Woolfort had refused to allow it. On this statement Magistrate Flammer placed Woolfort under $300 bonds to keep the peace for three months. It is probable that the dog will be shot.

HIS NEPHEW SUSPECTED.

William Moore Beaten into Insensibility.

William Moore, sixty-five years of age, who keeps a printing establishment at 61 Bleecker Street, was discovered in his place of business yesterday morning in a semi-unconscious condition, his head and face having been beaten almost to a pulp.

The injured man was found in a bedroom in the rear of the establishment which he occupies with a nephew named David C. Brownlee, aged forty-nine. The nephew was arrested while partially intoxicated in a near-by saloon. An ambulance was called and the old gentleman's wounds were dressed. His entire head was covered with bandages, and it was necessary to lead him. Mr. Moore was too weak to go to court, and the nephew was held at the Centre Street Police Court in $1,500 bail on charges of robbery and felonious assault. The police think others were concerned in the affair.

Brownlee denied having assaulted Moore. The latter said that he did not know how the assault occurred, but thought that he must have been attacked by Brownlee while he was asleep. Moore told the policeman that Brownlee stole $5 from him Thursday.

Burned While Exploding Powder.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 17.—John Annett, a fifteen-year-old boy of Amity Street, this village, had an enjoyable time on the Fourth exploding powder, He, however, did not get through with his display, and this afternoon decided to continue the celebration. He placed some powder in a can, and, lighting a piece of paper, threw it into it. Before he got away, the powder exploded and Annett was terribly burned about the face, right hand, and arm. He was taken to his home by his companions, and Dr. E. P. Lawrence was summoned. He dressed the boy's injuries, and said that he might lose his eyesight.

Killed by a Pennsylvania Train.

A unknown man, apparently about thirty years old, yesterday was struck by a Pennsylvania train on the meadows near the Hackensack River. He was killed instantly. He was well dressed in a suit of black, and wore an outing shirt. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified.

Assistant Factory Inspector.

ALBANY, July 17.—George B. Serenbetz of Brooklyn has been appointed an Assistant State Factory Inspector in place of James Cunningham of New-York City, at a salary of $1,200. The appointment was made from the civil service list.

STEPHEN J. FIELD CRITICALLY ILL

The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Likely to Die.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The venerable and distinguished jurist, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is critically ill. So serious was his condition yesterday that it was decided to be imperatively necessary that he be brought back to this city from Paso Robles, whither he was sent a fortnight ago in the hope that the change might be of benefit to him.

It is realized by Justice Field's friends that the best of medical attention is necessary to preserve his life.

A special train was dispatched to Paso Robles this afternoon, with physicians, nurses, &c., and if the condition of the noted patient will permit of his being removed, he will be brought back to San Francisco to-morrow morning.

It is possible that careful nursing and absolute rest may restore the Justice to health, but those best acquainted with his condition say that there is little hope of his recovery.

A dispatch from Paso Robles to-night states that Mr. Field's physical vigor has been undermined sadly, and he dreads making the journey to this city.

OWEN KEOGHAN DEAD.

He Put a Telegram in the Ballot Box, Making Necessary a New Election.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 17.—Owen Keoghan, a well-known resident of this place, died at the Hersey homestead last evening after a lingering illness.

Through a curious mistake Keoghan once invalidated an election and caused a tie between two candidates. At the election of a Town Committeeman of the Third Ward five years ago there was a tie between E. A. Raynor (Dem.) and Winsor Langstroth, (Rep.) On election morning Keoghan was sent to the telegraph office with a message, and on his way went to vote. Instead of dropping his ballot in the box he dropped the telegram. When he reached the telegraph office he discovered his mistake, and on going back to the polling place, requested that the box be opened. Under the law this could not be done, and he was not allowed to vote again. It was his intention to have cast his vote for Raynor.

ELIGIBLE AS SPECIAL AGENTS.

Four Names on the Eligible List for Each Place to be Filled.

ALBANY, July 17.—The State Civil Service Commission has completed the examination of the papers of candidates who are desirous of being appointed special agents by State Excise Commissioner Lyman.

Of the 654 candidates who tried the civil service competitive examination for special agents, held June 24, 245 passed, 38 of whom are veterans, who have preference in all appointments made. The number who passed in each judicial district is as follows:

First, 27, of whom 6 are veterans; Second, 22, 1 veteran; Third, 33, 4 veterans; Fourth, 23, 3 veterans; Fifth, 53, 11 veterans; Sixth, 22, 5 veterans; Seventh, 24, 5 veterans; Eighth, 31, 3 veterans.

Sixty special agents are to be appointed under the Raines liquor-tax law from the civil service eligible list, secured as the result of the examination. Each agent will receive a salary of $1,200 and expenses.

JUMPED FROM THE PILGRIM.

An Unknown Man Committed Suicide Off New-Haven.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—An unknown man committed suicide by jumping from the deck of the steamer Pilgrim last night.

The Pilgrim was off New-Haven at the time the alarm of "man overboard" was given.

The lifeboat was quickly put over, but the jumper could not be found. A Boston man, who gave the alarm, says that the man quietly stood upon the gunwale and jumped over.

The suicide was about five feet eleven inches in height, weighed about 200 pounds, and was dressed in a light-colored suit of clothes and a golf cap. He had a light mustache and hair and blue eyes.

Several passengers had noticed the man walking around the deck, acting in a very nervous manner.

To Visit the West and Alaska.

Prof. H. F. Osborn of Columbia College and family, accompanied by Charles Auchincloss, started yesterday on an extended tour of the West under the traveling arrangements of Raymond & Whitcomb. The party will visit the Yellowstone Park, Alaska, the Puget Sound country, &c. Some time will be spent at Port Townsend, Washington, where Columbia College has a biological station, in which Prof. Osborn is greatly interested. The date of the return of the party has not yet been fixed.

Miners to Work Full Time.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., July 17.—The employes of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's collieries here have been ordered to resume work on full time, commencing Monday morning next, instead of four three-quarter days a week as heretofore. This company has ten collieries in this vicinity, and gives employment to 5,000 men and boys. A similar announcement is expected from the Philadelphia and Reading Company officials this week.

French Corvette Dubourdieu in Port.

The French corvette Dubourdieu arrived in port yesterday from Martinique and came to anchor opposite Forty-sixth Street in the North River. She is an old-fashioned wooden vessel, built in 1872, of 3,600 tons, 253 feet in length, 47 feet beam, and 23 feet depth. She rates as a second-class cruiser. She is in command of Capt. Delonche.

Gov. Morton in the Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 17.—Gov. Morton and his party, consisting of twenty persons, arrived at Paul Smith's to-day. They will occupy the H. McK. Twombly camp on the Upper St. Regis.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Because she thought her husband had been too attentive to another woman, Mrs. Edward Heinebach, wife of the manager of the Boston and Montana Mining Company, at Butte, Mon., threw a pint of vitriol on Mrs. Thomas Snelling. The fluid burned almost every shred of clothing off the woman's body; her face and body were burned in a most frightful manner, and the sight of both eyes is probably destroyed.

—William R. Wilson, ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County, N. J., is under arrest on the charge of the larceny of $1,400. The charge is preferred by Miss Mary R. Betts, a niece of Mary A. Betts, who left a large estate. The debt which Wilson failed to pay is part of a mortgage held by the Betts estate against Lawrence Useing of Easton.

—Mrs. Hamersley, wife of William Hamersley, President of the Hamersley Publishing Company, and her son, Oliver, were seriously injured by a fire which destroyed the Hamersley residence at 1,039 North Clark Street, Chicago.

—The British steamer Parkmore, Capt. Read, which sailed from Halifax on Wednesday for Liverpool, is ashore at Cormorant Point, six miles from Heath Point, on the Island of Anticosti.

—The Rev. George Williams of Long Branch is missing, and his wife fears he has met with some mishap. He left home for New-York Monday, expecting to be at home that night.

—Michael Brougham, a farmer, seventy-seven years of age, of Princetown, N. Y., was caught in a mowing machine and so terribly injured that he cannot recover.

—While doing a high-trapeze act at the Wallace Circus, Winnipeg, Mme. Natalie, a performer, fell and was terribly injured. She will live, but will be a cripple.

ARBITRATION YET FAR OFF

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND ARE UNABLE TO AGREE.

**Lord Salisbury Suggests a Plan and

integrity, withdraw the same from the operation of this treaty; and, provided further, that if a controversy shall arise when either the Congress of the United States or the Parliament of Great Britain shall not be in session, and such controversy shall be deemed by her Britannic Majesty's Government, or by that of the United States, acting through the President, to be of such nature that the National honor or integrity may be involved, such difference or controversy shall not be submitted to arbitration under this treaty until the Congress and the Parliament shall have had opportunity to take action thereon.

In the case of controversies provided for by this article the award shall be final, if concurred in by all the arbitrators. If assented to by a majority only, the award shall be final unless one of the parties, within three months from its promulgation, shall protest in writing to the other that the award is erroneous in respect of some issue of fact or of law. In every such case the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain and three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, before entering upon their duties, shall agree upon three learned and impartial jurists, to be added to said court in case they shall be equally divided upon the award to be made. To said court there shall be submitted a record in full of all the proceedings of the original arbitral tribunal, which record, as part thereof, shall include the evidence adduced to such tribunal. Thereupon said court shall proceed to consider said award upon said record, and may either affirm the same or make such other award as the principles of law applicable to the facts appearing by said record shall warrant and require, and the award so affirmed or so rendered by said court, whether unanimously or by a majority vote, shall be final. If, however, the court shall be equally divided upon the subject of the award to be made, the three jurists agreed upon as hereinbefore provided shall be added to the said court, and the award of the court so constituted, whether rendered unanimously or by a majority vote, shall be final.

These amendments, he argued, make all disputes prima facie arbitral, and places where it belongs, in Congress and Parliament, the right and power to decide whether they are arbitrable or demand assertion by force of arms. The administration in authority he says, when a serious international controversy arises, is often exposed to influences not wholly favorable to its impartial consideration. It is liable to view the honor of the country as not distinguishable from the good of the party. And if war and not arbitration is to be evoked, the direct representative of the people, at whose cost and suffering war must be carried on, should be properly charged with the responsibility of making it.

By the scheme, as amended, the controversy is finally ended, whereas, under the original proposition, there would be an award only in rare cases, in which the six appellate arbiters favored it, either unanimously or by a majority of five to one. Mr. Olney thinks such an arrangement would be dangerous. In all cases in which the arbitrators were equally divided or stood four to two, public feeling in each country would be aroused by the protracted proceedings, and the chances of a peaceful outcome would be prejudiced, rather than promoted. It is also pointed out that the United States, having no European alliances, has more to fear than Great Britain from the bias of foreign judges.

Approximate Results Sought.

Secretary Olney finally contends that to insist upon an arbitration scheme so constructed that miscarriages of justice can never occur, is to insist upon the unattainable, and is equivalent to a relinquishment altogether of the effort in behalf of a general system of national arbitration. An approximation to truth—results which, on the average and in the long run, conform to right and justice—is all that the "lot of humanity" permits us to expect from any plan. In conclusion, Secretary Olney says:

It only remains to observe that if Article 4, as amended, should prove acceptable, no reason is perceived why the pending Venezuelan boundary dispute should not be brought within the treaty by express words of inclusion. If, however, no treaty for general arbitration can be now expected, it cannot be improper to add that the Venezuelan boundary dispute seems to offer a good opportunity for one of these tentative experiments at arbitration which, as Lord Salisbury points out, would be of decided advantage, as tending to indicate the lines upon which a scheme for general arbitration can be judiciously drawn.

Secretary Olney, on May 8, forwarded through Ambassador Bayard a request from the Venezuelan Commission sitting in Washington for references as to the claim set forth in the British Blue Book of English sovereignty over the coast between the Pomeroon and Point Barima, for which the commission said it had been unable to find any warrant, and on May 30 Lord Salisbury sent Mr. Bayard a memorandum on the subject prepared by the Attorney General, and took the opportunity to promise cordial assistance to the commission in its search for facts.

Lord Salisbury, writing May 16 to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in rejoinder to Secretary Olney's counter proposals, disclaims any intention to exclude the Venezuelan dispute, but holds that the system of arbitration ought to be applicable to all civilized countries. He says he is encouraged by Secretary Olney's approval of Article 3 and the policy it is designed to sanction, and regrets that the two Governments should neglect the opportunity for embodying this common view in a separate convention. Lord Salisbury says he fears that the first result of compulsory arbitration of territorial claims will be an enormous multiplication of the number, and he questions whether the benefits of preventing war from such disputes may not be outweighed by a system generating a multiplicity of international litigation, blighting the prosperity of the border countries exposed to it and leaving the inhabitants under the enduring threat either of a forcible change of allegiance or of exile. He declares that there are essential differences between individual and national rights to land which make it impossible to apply the well-known laws of real property to a territorial dispute. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury says:

It appears to me that under these circumstances it will be wiser, until our experience of international arbitration is greater, for nations to retain in their own hands some control over the ultimate result of any claim that may be advanced against their territorial rights.

The Venezuelan Question.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, on June 1, had a conference with Secretary Olney regarding the Venezuelan controversy, and two days later sent the Secretary the instructions from Lord Salisbury upon which his visit had been based. In these, under date of May 22, the British Premier foresees the possibility of failure in the attempt to agree on the general arbitration system, and proposes a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, in which he declares that from the first it has been objectionable to subject to the decision of an arbiter, who, in the last resort, must of necessity be a foreigner, the rights of British colonists who have settled in the country believing it to be British.

A commission consisting of four members, two to be British subjects and two citizens of the United States, is proposed to report upon the facts which affect the rights of Spain and Holland at the date of Great Britain's acquisition of British Guiana. Upon the report of such commission, it is stipulated that Great Britain and Venezuela shall endeavor to agree on a boundary, but, failing in this, a tribunal shall be appointed, one British, one Venezuelan, and they to select a third, who should fix the line of boundary; but with a proviso that it should not include as Venezuelan territory any territory which was occupied by British colonists on or before Jan. 1, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any occupied by Venezuelans at the same time.

Mr. Olney, on June 12, declared that his Government was unable to treat this proposal as well adapted to bring the dispute to a speedy conclusion, or as giving due recognition to the just rights of the parties concerned. Secretary Olney adds:

But as Great Britain asks for the rule and Venezuela opposes it, the inevitable deduction coincides with the undisputed fact, namely, that the former's interest is believed to be promoted by the rule, while the latter's will be prejudiced.

Venezuela is not to be stripped of her rightful possessions because the British Government has erroneously encouraged its subjects to believe that such possessions were British. In but one possible contingency could any claim of that sort by Great Britain have even a semblance of plausibility. If Great Britain's assertion of jurisdiction on the faith of which her subjects made settlements in territory subsequently ascertained to be Venezuelan could be shown to have been in any way assented to or acquiesced in by Venezuela, the lattter power might be held to be concluded and to be estopped from setting up any title to such settlements. But the notorious facts of the case are all the other way. Venezuela's claims and her protests against alleged British usurpation have been constant and emphatic and have been enforced by all the means practicable for a weak power to employ in its dealings with a strong one, even to the rupture of diplomatic relations. It would seem to be quite impossible, therefore, that Great Britain should justify her asserted jurisdiction over Venezuelan territory upon which British subjects have settled in reliance upon such assertion by pleading that the assertion was bona fide, without full notice of whatever rights Venezuela may prove to have.

An Amended Proposal.

Secretary Olney declares that, in the opinion of the United States, Lord Salisbury's proposals can be made to meet the requirements and justice of the case only if amended along the following lines:

The commission upon facts should be so constituted by adding one or more members that it must reach a result that cannot become abortive and possibly mischievous.

That commission should have power to report upon all the facts necessary to the decision of the boundary controversy, including the facts pertaining to the occupation of the disputed territory by British subjects.

The proviso by which the boundary line, as drawn by the arbitral tribunal of three, is not to include territory bona fide occupied by British subjects or Venezuelan citizens on the first of January, 1887, should be stricken out altogether, or there might be substituted for it the following:

"Provided, however, that in fixing such line, if territory of one party be found in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such weight and effect be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the rules of international law, and the equities of the particular case may appear to require."

Secretary Olney on the same day, June 12, acknowledged the copy of Lord Salisbury's dispatch of May 18, and promised speedy consideration, but declared that in the meantime he desired again to call attention to the fact that so far as the Venezuelan dispute was concerned the position of the United States had been plainly defined not only by the Executive, but by the unanimous concurring action of both branches of Congress, and that a genuine arbitration finally disposing of the controversy would be cordially welcomed.

On the other hand, he declared that, "while a treaty of general arbitration providing for a tentative decision merely upon territorial claims might be accepted by this Government as a step in the right direction, it would not feel at liberty to include the Venezuelan boundary dispute within the scope of such a treaty. It is deemed advisable," he adds, "to be thus explicit in the interest of both Governments, that the pending negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration may proceed without any misapprehension."

The Last Word.

The correspondence ends with a letter dated June 22 from Secretary Olney to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in which he replies to Lord Salisbury's of May 18. He says that while this Government is unable to concur in all the reasoning or conclusions of Lord Salisbury, it is both impressed and gratified at the earnest and serious attention which the important subject under discussion is evidently receiving, and expresses the hope that persistent effort in the line of the pending negotiations will have results which, if not all that the enthusiastic advocates of international arbitration anticipate, will be a decided advance upon anything heretofore achieved in that direction. He finds Lord Salisbury's dispatch to discards all general phraseology and makes a clear distinction between non-arbitrable or territorial controversies an all others. The advantages of this sharp division line, he thinks, are very great, and the fact that it has been drawn shows that the progress of the discussion is eliminating all but the vital points of difference.

Secretary Olney then proceeds to show that if Lord Salisbury's plan of rejecting an award could be permitted there would be no real arbitration at all. He insists that the acceptance should come in advance. The American plan is to reserve the right not to go into an arbitration if the territorial claim in dispute involves National honor and integrity. The British proposals also reserve this right. The vital difference, he says, is that under the British plan "the parties enter into an arbitration and determine afterward, when they know the result, whether they will be bound or not. Under the proposals of the United States, the parties enter into an arbitration, having determined beforehand that they will be bound. The latter is a genuine arbitration, the former is a mere imitation, which may have its uses, but, like all other imitations, cannot compare in value with the real article."

Secretary Olney, referring to Lord Salisbury's desire to exclude territorial claims, says that a treaty to settle them is the only thing now contemplated by Great Britain and the United States. He cannot imagine where all the speculative claims feared by Lord Salisbury are coming from, and he does not hesitate to say that the apprehensions thus expressed, if not wholly groundless, "are of a highly fanciful character."

The document then goes into a technical legal discussion of international law, as applicable to territory, and closes with the following keen point:

By the original proposals of Lord Salisbury, contained in the dispatch of March 5 last, a protested award is to be void unless sustained by the appellate tribunal of six judges by a vote of 5 to 1. He has since suggested that such protested award may be allowed to stand unless a tribunal of five Supreme Court Judges of the protesting country shall set it aside for some error of fact or some error in law. Without committing myself on the point, it occurs to me as worthy of consideration whether the original proposals might not be so varied that the protested awards should stand unless set aside by the appellate tribunal by the specified majority. Such a change would go far in the direction of removing that want of finality to the proceedings which, as has been urged in previous dispatches, is the great objection to the original proposals.

The Secretary has received no reply as yet to the last communication.

SUBMITTED TO THE LORDS.

The Arbitration Matter Discussed at Length by Salisbury.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury laid upon the table the papers relating to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Lord Salisbury, in presenting the documents, said that negotiations between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Venezuela matter were still in progress. The Government, he added, did not believe that the claim made by Venezuela was a suitable subject for arbitration, but when the facts in the case as regarded the past history of Venezuela were fully ascertained, he thought that the diplomatic question involved could be easily adjusted.

Lord Salisbury stated that concurrently with the negotiations which were in progress with the United States in regard to the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, negotiations were also going on between the British and American Governments, contemplating the establishment of a scheme of general arbitration of questions which might arise between the two nations. This, however, he said, was a matter which required great care and circumspection. Lord Salisbury said that he had taken an unusual course in the early production of the papers in the Venezuela case, for the reason that the recess of the United States Congress had begun, and the recess of the British Parliament would soon be commenced. It, therefore, had been thought that it might be convenient for the House to know what was going on. The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain were still incomplete, he said, but they were advancing amicably.

In pursuing the negotiations, the Government had taken two courses. In the first and the smaller question with Venezuela, upon which negotiations had been carried on with the United States rather than with Venezuela, no conclusion as yet had been arrived at. Difficulties had arisen from the fact that the claim made by Venezuela placed a very large proportion—about two-thirds—of British Guiana, including considerable territory which had been settled a great number of years, under arbitration. The Government never had thought that the question of the ownership of that territory ought to be arbitrated. In respect of unsettled territory, the Government always had been willing to arbitrate, but it was necessary to distinguish between the two. The Government's view had been that at this stage arbitration was not a suitable remedy. The first thing was to ascertain the real facts respecting the past. It was impossible to proceed any faster than they had done, because they had not yet obtained the full facts necessary to the adjustment of the case. The labor involved had been enormous.

Lord Salisbury announced that the Government would shortly place upon the table of the House another Blue Book in regard to Venezuela, which would enable the House to see the extent of the labors of the Government in the matter. When the facts were ascertained, he said, it probably would be easy to settle the matter. If not, it still would be perfectly easy to settle the particular issues at stake.

Concurrent with these negotiations, Lord Salisbury continued, the Government had reopened the negotiations which were commenced during the time of the Ministry of Lord Rosebery upon the question of general arbitration, which were terminated, partly in consequence of the lamented death of one of the negotiators, and partly owing to the difficulty, which had not been surmounted, of dealing with cases so large and affecting interests so vital that statesmen thought twice before deciding. There had been much discussion with the United States upon these points. He thought the tendency of the Government of the United States was to desire a rapid and summary decision.

In the view of the Government, as the principle of obligatory arbitration was to be applied for the first time, it would be attended with considerable hazard and doubt. In his opinion circumspection and careful procedure were desirable. Some machinery for appeal also ought to be provided for a protest in one form or another, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice to the great possible detriment of the large population of the British colonies, through any error on the part of an arbitrator. One difficulty, however, was pressing upon them.

He did not know how far the obligatory arbitration system would give rise to speculative claims. The answer of the United States was that such claims were not likely to arise between the United States and Great Britain. There was no doubt, he said, that to a certain extent this was true, but it must not be forgotten that in recent years the United States had shown a disposition to adopt the cause of the many republics of South America. He did not quarrel about that, however, as that was what Great Britain had done in regard to the frontiers of Sweden, Poland, Belgium, and Portugal. Great Britain would not deny that the United States had the same right. That rendered it possible for the claims of such powers to become matters for arbitration. Therefore, the Government had to exercise a very considerable degree of caution. The Government, he said, had been reproached for delay, but he thought that in a matter of such extreme importance an error might affect the national interests for a long time. Above all, the interests of the colonies required careful consideration at every step. He would rather, he said, incur the charge of unnecessary delay than that of wild precipitation, which would involve the country in difficulty.

COMMENT IN ENGLAND.

Views of London Newspapers on the Arbitration Questions.

LONDON, July 17.—The Morning Post, commenting upon the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute, will say to-morrow that in the perusal of the correspondence the impression arises that Mr. Olney, the American Secretary of State, is not so much anxious for a settlement of the questions as he is for a chance of putting Lord Salisbury in the wrong.

The Graphic, treating of the same subject, will say: "The attitude of the United States is uncompromising. Mr. Olney wants his own way or he will accept nothing."

The Daily News will remark upon Lord Salisbury's unusual concession to democratic spirit by inviting the opinion of the country before deciding the question. It urges the people to carefully consider a matter of such enormous importance. It says that the questions at issue are eminently capable of adjustment and compromise. Lord Salisbury's dispatches, it says, are very interesting and suggestive, but are unduly fearful lest Mr. Olney's perhaps sometimes too "slapdash" language should be absolute. Lord Salisbury should have the courage to risk something for an experiment so eminently desirable. Mr. Olney should recognize that even a few steps are better than no advance.

Regarding Venezuela, The Daily News advocates Mr. Carnegie's suggestion, that there should be transfer of the settled districts, but that the possessor of the disputed territory should pay compensation if the arbitrators should decide that their possession was not de jure.

The Standard discusses the matter temperately. It admits it would be no small advantage to be able to deal with the American statesman rather than with the shifty politicians presiding over the policy of Venezuela. It considers Lord Salisbury's policy of inserting adequate safeguards against a miscarriage of justice more practical than Mr. Olney's view that Great Britain might trust the United States not to raise frivolous claims, but Great Britain, it says, could not tolerate the condition of things that would arise if some southern republic, in backing which the Washington Government should become involved, should raise a fantastic demand for a slice of British territory.

HOBOKEN'S NONPARTISAN CLUB.

Its Object "to Elect Men Who Cannot Be Bought."

Fourth Ward property owners in Hoboken have organized a club which, they claim, will wield the balance of power in local elections. It is non-partisan, and its members are banded together with the avowed purpose of "electing men who cannot be bought;" membership is limited to property owners. Eighty-six are so far enrolled. The movement is the outcome of the recent trolley fight, in which it was charged that certain city officals had been bought up.

Charles Wolfe, a veteran blacksmith of Grand and First Streets, is the prime mover in the matter. He has been elected temporary Chairman. The club will perfect its organization next week, when over 200 names, it is said, will be added to the roll.

London's Most Ancient Court.

From The London Times.

A sitting of the Ancient Court of Hustings of the City of London was held yesterday at Guildhall under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor. The court is of Saxon origin and the name is derived from "hus," a house, and "thing," a matter of cause—that is, a house or hall of causes. Courts of the kind were established in all the great cities, and, as regards London, it is the supreme as well as the most ancient court, and is the court of appeal from the Sheriffs' Court. In the earliest times it was held weekly, but it is now summoned only as occasion requires, and the last sitting was held fourteen years ago. Deeds and wills are registered and enrolled in the court.

Yesterday Mr. H. Homewood Crawford, the City Solicitor, who is the Attorney of the court, announced that several deeds had to be enrolled, one for creating the Corporation Pension Fund, another for founding the Thomas Wingham Memorial Scholarship in the Guildhall School of Music, and others for establishing the Alderman Marcus Samuel Prize, the Dr. H. E. Price Prize or Prizes, and the Cuthbertson Memorial Scholarship or Prizes in the City of London schools. These having been enrolled, the court adjourned.

Aged Twin Sisters Celebrate.

From The Boston Transcript.

A unique anniversary was celebrated at Newport, Vt., Wednesday, it being the ninety-sixth anniversary of the birth of twin sisters, Mrs. Martha Brozee and Mrs. Mary West. The former is a resident of Newport and the latter comes from Sutton Township, Canada, for the celebration. Both sisters are in fairly good health and active. The sisters' maiden name was Powers, and the Powers family is noted for the longevity of its members. Their father lived to be ninety-two and their mother ninety-eight. Until last Winter Mrs. Brozee was remarkably active, taking daily walks, splitting her own firewood, and carrying it up stairs. She also frequently helped at milking the cows and in the dairy and household work. Mary Powers married Dudley West Jan. 1, 1819.

A Shield for Police Inspectors.

The Police Commissioners have adopted a new shield for the Police Inspectors. The shield is of gold with a sunburst, surmounted by an eagle. It has a coat of arms in the centre. Upon it will be the words "Inspector, Police Department, City of New-York." There has been no regular shield for the Inspectors heretofore.

OPPOSITION TO MR. BRYAN

STRONG BODY OF POPULISTS AGAINST INDORSING HIM.

Indications that There May Be a Hard Fight in the St. Louis Convention by the "Middle-of-the-Road" Men, Who Want the Convention to Nominate a Third Ticket—Anti-Bryan Meeting to be Held Sunday—Plans of Silver Leaders.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The Executive Committee of the People's Party National Committee will meet here to-morrow and decide upon recommendations to be made to the National Committee as to the best course to pursue by the party in the convention next week. The committee is said to be in favor of nominating a ticket and making a platform not unlike the one drawn up at Omaha.

The temporary officers of the convention will be selected to-morrow. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas very likely will be named for permanent Chairman, though Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina and Thomas S. Pettit of Owensborough, Ky., are aspirants for the place.

Senator Butler is said to be opposed to indorsing Bryan or any candidate of any other party. Mr. Pettit is in favor of indorsing Bryan.

The "middle-of-the-road" men propose to crystallize the anti-Bryan sentiment by a public meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Laclede Hotel. All delegations and Populists who want a separate ticket, and representatives of independent Populist organizations are invited to be present.

Among the late arrivals are R. A. Southworth and George C. Hackstaff, two "middle-of-the-road" Populists from Colorado. Mr. Southworth is National Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance. They have opened anti-Bryan headquarters at Hotel Barnum.

On the other hand, Col. Bailey of Oklahoma has opened Bryan headquarters, swinging an Oklahoma Bryan banner to the breeze in front of the Lindel Hotel. Col. Bailey says he will have several hundred Bryan boomers here next Monday from Oklahoma and Kansas. The Colonel is a veteran campaigner. He managed Jerry Simpson's candidacies for Congress until the Republican landslide of 1894 buried the Kansas statesman out of sight.

Sergeant at Arms McDowell has made arrangements with the St. Louis police to furnish men to take care of the crowds at the convention hall.

Mr. Dowd of St. Louis is to serve as Sergeant at Arms of the silver party convention, to be held at Music Hall next week. He received his appointment yesterday from Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Dowd will proceed at once to organize a corps of assistants. He will have fifty doorkeepers, the same number of Assistant Sergeants at Arms, twenty-five ushers, and about as many pages and messengers.

"The silver party convention is going to be a big affair," said Mr. Dowd to-day. "Senator Teller will be here, and also several hundred other Colorado silver men. Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Idaho, Montana, and a number of other Western States will send full delegations."

Mr. Dowd said that the two conventions next week would not be united.

"A Conference Committee on Nominations may be appointed," he explained, "and if the Silver Party's convention decides to support the Chicago ticket, every effort will be made by the Music-Hall crowd to secure similar action from the Populists, but we shall not march to their hall nor they to ours. Nor will there be any joint agreement as to platform. We shall confine our platform to the one question of free-silver coinage. The Populists may attempt something more."

WANTS A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Debs Says the Organic Law Needs a Thorough Overhauling.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 17.—Eugene V. Debs said last night:

"It is not true that I have expressed any intention of supporting Mr. Bryan, although personally I have a high regard for that gentleman. I concede him to be a man of extraordinary ability and unquestionable honesty. But I cannot support him unless by act of the convention of the People's Party he becomes the nominee of that party. So far as I am concerned I am opposed to the People's Party indorsing Mr. Bryan or the nominee of any other party.

"I have quit the Democratic Party. I shall never return to it. It was given complete power and shamefully betrayed its trust, and I am not willing to trust it again. The indorsement of the Democratic ticket by the People's Party would mean the dissolution of the latter.

"The silver issue I regard as of minor importance in comparison with some others for which the People's Party stands. Free silver will not remedy the ills of which the people, and especially the workingmen, complain. I hope to see the People's Party Convention declare in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

"What is now required is a new organic law adapted to modern conditions, and which cannot be adequately treated by amendments. The basic reform, in my opinion, is that of direct government by the initiative and referendum, which would place this Government in the hands of the people.

"The essential principles of the Omaha platform should be reaffirmed, especially in relation to land and transportation, and, so far as possible, private monopolies should be supplemented by public ownership. Then I hope to see the convention nominate candidates who are in accord with the platform which I believe would appeal to a larger portion of the people than the platform of either of the old parties.

"If the party did not win it would, at least, maintain its integrity and organization, and four years hence its success would be assured."

SOUTHERN BUSINESS MEN ALARMED.

Many Democrats Who Are Determined to Vote for McKinley.

CHICAGO, July 17.—W. C. Craig, a banker of Yazoo City, Miss., largely interested in the cotton compress business in the South, is in the city. Mr. Craig always has been identified with the Democratic Party, but he says he cannot accept the platform put forth by the Chicago Convention.

"The business interests of the South," said Mr. Craig, "are arrayed against the repudiating and unsettling pronunciamento put forth by the convention. There are, of course, some merchants who are on the side of free silver, but they are in the minority. McKinley will receive many votes in the South which would never have gone to him under different conditions.

"I think another ticket, founded upon Democratic principles, would receive strong support in the South."

HE HAS BOLTED THE TICKET.

J. J. Richardson's Two Iowa Newspapers Against the Chicago Ticket.

Ex-Democratic National Committeeman J. J. Richardson of Iowa arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He will sail for Europe on the Campania with his daughter this morning.

Mr. Richardson cannot stand the Populistic platform made at Chicago, and says that he cannot support the ticket. He owns The Davenport Democrat and The Davenport Gazette, and both papers, while adhering to real Democracy, have bolted the coyote ticket.

"Davenport," said Mr. Richardson last night, "is perhaps the richest city of its size in the West. I will surprise you when I tell you that, with a population of about 30,000, the savings banks there have deposits amounting to $11,000,000. The people are thrifty and ambitious. There are many Germans, and they stand solidly for sound money. The leading German paper of the State, Der Demokrat, has come out for McKinley and Hobart."

McKINLEY HEARS FROM NEBRASKA.

Republicans of Cass County Will Stand by the Ticket.

CANTON, Ohio, July 17.—Major McKinley received to-day the following letter from Nebraska:

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 16, 1896.

Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

The McKinley Club of Plattsmouth, Neb., sends greeting to the standard bearer of the Republican Party, and begs to assure him that, although the Democratic nominee for President hails from our State, this circumstance will in no wise affect the enthusiasm and loyalty of the Republicans of Plattsmouth and Cass County for McKinley and Hobart.

H. N. DOVEY, President.
C. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Major and Mrs. McKinley will leave Monday for Cleveland, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hanna. Major McKinley will speak in Cleveland Tuesday on the opening of the Cleveland Centennial, of which he is honorary President.

Instructed for Bryan.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The American Silver Party State Convention, composed of over 300 delegates, representing four-fifths of the counties in the State, elected sixty delegates to the National Silver Convention at St. Louis, and instructed them to vote as a unit for William J. Bryan for President. The Republicans were in full control of the convention, comparatively few of the delegates being either Populists or Democrats.

Of the eleven delegates at large, all but three were Republicans up to the time of the Republican National Convention. Of the forty-nine district delegates, all but fifteen are Republicans.

The resolutions commend Senator Teller and his associates for bolting the Republican National Convention, and instruct delegates to the National Convention to confer and act with bolting Republicans in an endeavor to solidify all free-silver forces.

Breckinridge May Run Independent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—Col. Breckinridge is considering the advisability of making his race for Congress in the Seventh District as an independent, on account of the platform adopted by the National Convention. His managers have been advised by Senator Henry L. Martin of Woodford County and many other prominent gold-standard Democrats of the district to have Col. Breckinridge announce that he will not stand on the Bryan platform.

One of the foremost Republicans in the Seventh District politics, a man whose influence goes far in the shaping of Republican affairs there, said:

"Until more definite results are reached I would not like to have my name mentioned, but there is really a strong movement on foot to have Col. Breckinridge run as an independent. I know whereof I speak when I say that if he shall consent to do this, there will be no Republican nomination for Congress in this district."

Split over Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—After a debate that lasted nearly four hours last night, the Jefferson Club, the Democratic organization of this city, indorsed the Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by a vote of 62 to 34. F. W. Lehman and R. Graham Frost opposed the indorsement and Frank M. Estes, Lee Merriweather, Given Campbell, and Paul T. Gadsden spoke in favor of it. President Rolla Wells has resigned from the club in consequence of last night's action.

Windle's Great Sacrifice.

FAIRBURY, Ill., July 17.—C. A. Windle, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Prohibition ticket, has forwarded his resignation to Chairman George W. Gore, and declared his intention to support Bryan for President. Mr. Windle, who publishes a paper here, thinks the Prohibitionists erred in adopting a single-plank platform at Pittsburg.

Connecticut Democrats Waiting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 17.—Clinton B. Davis, Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, said to-day that probably a new convention of Democrats of the State would be held soon to see whether a third ticket would be put in the field or the Chicago ticket indorsed.

Counting on Kansas for Bryan.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—The Free-Silver State Committee will issue an address to the Free-Silver Republicans of Kansas, urging them to stand with the Democrats and Populists for Bryan for President. Judge Ray, Chairman, says 30,000 Kansas Republicans will bolt McKinley. He figures out that the Republicans will lose the State by 40,000.

Kentucky a Doubtful State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—Charles R. Long, former Chairman of the Democratic State and Executive Committees, announces that he will not support the ticket nominated at Chicago. He thinks Kentucky is a doubtful State.

THE JURYMEN WERE HUNGRY.

Disagreement in the Garland Excise Violation Case.

The trial of John Garland, a bartender in Finnegan's saloon, at One Hundred and Second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court.

Garland is accused of selling liquor on election day last year within the limits prohibited by law while voting is in progress. The complainant is William E. Fulton of the Excise Reform Association. At Garland's trial last Monday the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal.

Garland took the stand in his own behalf yesterday, and testified that on election day he did not go near the saloon until 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that was his regular day off, and at 3:15 o'clock that afternoon he was in the voting booth at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue casting his ballot. He denied that he was in the saloon at 3:20 o'clock, as alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. House, his counsel, began to question him as to his movements on election day. Assistant District Attorney Lewis objected, and Recorder Goff sustained the objection. The Recorder also ruled against Mr. House when the latter wanted to introduce witnesses to testify as to the defendant's whereabouts on election day.

Mr. House took a number of exceptions to the Recorder's rulings, and announced that, as he could not introduce these witnesses, he would rest his case. He then began to sum up.

The case was given to the jury at 1:45 o'clock P. M. The jurymen entered court at 3:45 o'clock and announced that they were unable to agree on any verdict, and wanted to be discharged.

The Recorder said that as this was the second trial, they should try again to reach a verdict.

"But, your Honor," said Foreman Jacobs, "it is impossible for us to agree."

The Recorder insisted that they go back and try again to agree.

"Can I speak to your Honor?" asked Foreman Jacobs, as he went up to the railing in a hesitating way.

"No," said the Recorder. "You must go back to the jury room."

"I am hungry, your Honor, awfully hungry, and the rest of the jurors are too. We want to get out to get something to eat. We have had nothing since morning."

The Recorder instructed the jurymen to go back to the jury room, and this they did very unwillingly.

In a short time the Recorder changed his mind, and sent in for the jurymen and discharged them, at the same time instructing them not to tell anyone how they stood in their disagreement.

The hungry jurors hastened out of court. Garland, on motion of his counsel, was discharged on his own recognizance.

REVOLT IN PENNSYLVANIA

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS REPUDIATE BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Organization to be Effected Throughout the State with a View to Giving Help to the Republican Ticket—Talk of a Trade by Which the Democrats Would Gain Something for Local and Congressional Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—An important private conference of "sound-money" Democrats was held to-day in the office of Appraiser Charles E. Ingersoll, James F Attorney John C. Bullitt for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Chicago Convention. Henry D. Welsh, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presided.

Among the sixty prominent Democrats in attendance were Charles H. Jones, Vice President of the Trust Company of North America; J. Simpson Africa, President of the Union Trust Company; ex-Mercantile Appraiser Charles E. Ingersoll, James F. Sullivan, Director of the Union Traction Company; ex-City Treasurer William Redwood Wright, Judge Harman Yerkes of Bucks County, William M. Singerly, President of The Philadelphia Record Publishing Company, and George F. Baer of Reading, a Director of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and others. A number of letters of regret were read from Democrats unable to be present, who expressed sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Singerly stated that he had proposed to prominent Republicans that a deal be effected whereby in Democratic districts of this State the Democrats should vote for McKinley, and in turn the Republicans should support the Democratic nominees for Congress, State Senate, and General Assembly. Mr. Singerly was of the opinion that such a deal could be effected within from thirty to forty days.

He expressed his opposition to the placing of a sound-money Democratic ticket in the field, because he believed such a step would jeopardize the candidacy of McKinley and injure the regular Democratic organization in Pennsylvania. There was a general discussion on matters appropriate to the conference, and the following resolution, which was prepared by Mr. Bullitt, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention is neither honest nor patriotic, and therefore not Democratic.

That it differs so radically from the past doctrines of the Democratic Party, and particularly from the National platform of 1892 and the Pennsylvania platform of the year 1896, that we cannot, as honest Democrats, accept its wide departure from true Democratic doctrine, and we believe that the highest duty of true Democrats is to make every effort to defeat the ticket nominated at Chicago.

That a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the President of this meeting shall be Chairman, with instructions to confer with representative Democrats throughout the State for the purpose of formulating some plan to preserve the integrity of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, and secure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

The action of the conference will meet the approval of thousands of Democrats throughout the State.

MAX SENFTMAN NOISY IN COURT.

Witnesses Testify to Extortion by Him —The Case Adjourned.

At the hearing of the charge of extortion against Max Senftman, who boasted of his great influence with the police, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, the courtroom was crowded with people interested in the case, including a number of alleged victims, male and female.

The alleged male victims were driven out of court by Sergt. Lovell. It was necessary to send out four policemen to keep them away from the entrance to the court.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Bradley appeared for the prosecution.

Jacob Balfar of 15 Stanton Street testified that Senftman extorted, $10 from him under the threat of sending a female acquaintance to the workhouse. Morris Gilbert of 190 Broome Street swore he heard the threat made, and saw the money paid.

Senftman said that the whole prosecution was the result of a conspiracy against him, and was instigated by Norbett Pfeiffer, another Lexow witness. He became very noisy in court.

His lawyers asked for an adjournment until to-day. He objected strenuously, and his lawyers threatened to abandon the case.

Magistrate Kudlich granted the adjournment, and in default of $2,000 bail Senftman was locked up in the Essex Market prison.

Patrick Murphy Surrenders.

Patrick Murphy surrendered himself to Sheriff Henry Doht in Long Island City yesterday. A warrant was out for him under the name of "John Doe." It alleged that Murphy sold pools on the races in Kane's Hotel, Blissville. The place was raided several days ago by Anthony Comstock. Murphy was released under a two-thousand-dollar bond.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

SILVER COINED AT RATIO 16 TO 1.

National Union Bank Points Out Its Meaning and What Would Follow.

The National Union Bank, 28 Nassau Street, is sending to its correspondents as a general answer to many inquiries the following brief statement as to the meaning of 16 to 1:

The Chicago platform demands: "The free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. * * * the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private."

It is important to understand clearly what the demand means. Under existing law the gold dollar is the "unit of value," but the silver dollar is equally a legal tender for all debts. The gold unit contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, worth in all the markets of the world one hundred cents; worth just the same before made into a coin as afterward, and if it should fall into the fire worth exactly the same in its melted state. When converted into foreign money, say in the payment of a debt in London, the 23.22 grains of pure gold are compared with the 113 grains in the sovereign, and the sovereign is reckoned at $4.86 65-100 of our money.

So with the gold coins of all other countries, the amount of pure gold in our dollar is compared with the amount of pure gold in their standard coin and the value determined accordingly. So that coinage adds nothing to its value and gold is the standard. The Secretary of the Treasury is required by existing law "to preserve the parity between the two metals," and ample means are placed at his disposal.

In consequence of this policy every dollar of currency in this country, whether a silver dollar, a Government paper dollar, or a National bank note, is the equivalent of the gold dollar. The stock of money in the United States, according to the official statement of the Treasury, was on July 1, 1896:

Gold	$600,000,000
Silver	506,000,000
Government notes	475,000,000
Bank notes	226,000,000
Total	$1,807,000,000

Every dollar of this currency, under existing law, is kept at par with gold, and has equal purchasing power.

Let us see what would happen if the demand for free silver coinage should prevail. The silver dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver—16 times exactly 15.984 the amount of pure gold in the dollar—hence by "16 to 1" is meant that sixteen ounces of silver made into our legal-tender coins shall be the lawful equivalent of one ounce of gold. The market price of silver is 68 cents an ounce, (

LINCOLN WELCOMES BRYAN

THE SIXTEEN-TO-ONE CANDIDATE REACHES HIS NEBRASKA HOME.

Non-Partisan Ovation, in Which Republicans Good-Naturedly Join—Plenty of Enthusiasm and a Tremendous Noise Made with Horns, Steam Calliopes, Firecrackers, Shotguns, and Cannon—Parade, Speech and Reception.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—Lincoln gave the Bryans a warm welcome on their return home this evening. A great crowd of men, women, and children met the sixteen-to-one candidate and his family at the station. They made a tremendous noise as the train came in, with their tin horns, steam calliopes, firecrackers, shotguns, and cannon. It was entirely a non-partisan welcome, Republicans making as much of the noise as the silverites and Populists.

As Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, with the Lincoln contingent that had gone to meet them, stepped from the train, a mighty howl went up from the crowd, and then began another din of shrieks, whistles, and yells, firecrackers and cannonading, that was continued with a persistence that showed a keen enjoyment on the part of the crowd. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, their children, and the others with them managed to get through the crowd and were placed in carriages.

Mayor Graham and a Reception Committee had charge of the arrangements, and under their direction the nominee's party were conveyed to the Bryan residence, 1,625 D Street, where neighbors and friends were waiting to give them hearty welcome.

Mr. Bryan went to the Lincoln Hotel at 8:30 o'clock in a carriage to take his place in a parade that had been planned. Mrs. Bryan and a number of friends proceeded direct to the State Capitol. It had begun to rain by this time, but the ardor of the people was not diminished, and when Mr. Bryan drove up to the hotel he was greeted with a repetition of delirious enthusiasm.

The procession was started for the State House, a platoon of police leading. After the police came F. A. Miller, Chief Marshal, and his staff, including a number of army and National Guard officers, followed by the Second Regiment Band and the Lincoln Light Infantry.

Mr. Bryan came next, and after him Company D of the First Regiment of the Nebraska National Guard. State, county, and city officials followed in turn, and the rest of the procession was made up of civic organizations of every character, including traveling men and relief societies.

The Bryan Home Guards bore flambeaus and discharged rockets, while many of the other paraders also indulged in pyrotechnic display. A brass band headed nearly every organization, and there was no lack of musical effort.

Packed in the rain outside the State House were people by the thousands. They cared nothing for the wet under foot and the wet over head, and stood in the mud as patiently as if it had been the most propitious weather.

Nearly every young man and young woman was armed with a tin horn, and all knew how to use the horns.

A temporary platform had been erected at the corner of the building, and from this Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am proud to-night to be able to say to those who are assembled here, "These are our neighbors." I beg to express to Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists, and all parties the gratitude which we feel for this magnificent demonstration. I say "we," because she who has shared my struggles deserves her full share of all the honors that may come to me.

I desire to express to-night not only our grateful appreciation of all the kindnesses, socially and politically, that you have shown to us, but to give to you the assurance that if by the suffrages of our countrymen I for a short time occupy the most honorable place in the gift of the people, I shall return to the people who first took me in their arms.

This shall be my home. And when earthly honors have passed away I shall mingle my ashes with the dust of this beloved State. [Applause.]

I thank those of all parties who have been willing for a moment to forget differences that exist between us and join in celebrating the fact that at last the nomination for President has crossed the Missouri River.

And now, until I can see each one of you personally and express my thanks by the pressure of the hand or by my voice, permit me to bid you all, in behalf of my wife and myself, good night.

After the speech, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, standing in the rotunda of the State House, held a reception. They were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Welch, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. R. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hargraves.

Mr. Bryan and family left Kansas City at 11 o'clock in a private car which Lincoln friends had hired for him. At the station was a large crowd, which clamored for a speech. Mr. Bryan stepped to the rear platform of his car and said:

We are going west in a few minutes, and with your kind assistance we will go East next year.

The train started as this sentence was completed and rapidly moved out of the station into the pouring rain. At St. Joseph Mr. Bryan made his customary speech from a platform that had been erected near the track.

The first Nebraska town reached was Rule. About sixty men were at the station, some of whom had shotguns, from which they fired a welcoming volley. A country band played an alleged tune, and a woman with a baby rushed up to the train to inform the candidate that the youngster would bear through life the name William Jennings Bryan Jones.

At Falls City 300 or 400 persons greeted the candidate. After shaking hands with some of them, Mr. Bryan said he was glad to see so many of Nebraska's citizens present. He warted the newspaper men on the train to look into their faces and carry the news to the East that the people of Nebraska could be trusted with the Government.

At Humboldt Mrs. Bryan was deluged with flowers. At Table Rock anvil salutes were fired. The Reception Committees from Lincoln joined the train at Table Rock, and the delegation from the Lincoln Sorosis greeted Mrs. Bryan there.

Just after leaving Tecumseh Mr. Bryan announced it had been determined that the official notification of his nomination should take place in New-York. He said the date had not been fixed, but it probably would be arranged to have the demonstration in the first week of August.

FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans and Populists Trying to Make a Deal.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—An important meeting of leading Republicans and Populists is in progress here to-night to see what can be done toward arranging for State fusion.

There is every reason to say that arrangements will be perfected. The Republicans say all their people and a majority of the rank and file of the Populists now favor fusion.

Senators Butler and Pritchard are present. The former is the Populist State Chairman. Daniel Russell, Republican State Chairman, and many other Populists and Republicans are participating in the proceedings. Great secrecy is observed, and all say they cannot give details of their plans.

There was at one time much feeling against Senator Butler, and considerable criticism of him by Republicans because they thought he was about to desert them and fuse with the Democrats, but Congressman Pearson says it is discovered that these criticisms were unwarranted, as reports regarding Butler were untrue. Butler declares positively that the Democrats will not elect the Governor. This means fusion.

E. C. Wall Will Vote for Bryan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—E. C. Wall, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and a member of the Democratic National Committee, announced to-day that he would support Bryan and Sewall, the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wall said:

"Believing that the distress and dissatisfaction existing among the people of this country to-day are due to the pernicious legislation of the Republican Party for thirty years, and believing that the supremacy of the Republican Party would ultimately destroy a Government by the people in this land, I prefer to appear inconsistent in one matter rather than to do violence to my political principles.

"Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that my views on the money question are not in accord with those expressed by the recent Democratic National Convention, I submit, and I will support and vote for the nominees."

Refused to Instruct for Bryan.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 17.—The Populist State Convention for Wyoming was held here to-day, and elected delegates to St. Louis and nominated a State ticket. Resolutions instructing the delegates to indorse Bryan in the National Convention were voted down and withdrawn. William Brown was nominated for Congress.

JOSEPH ALFRED NOVELLO DEAD.

Italy's Organist, Composer, and Scientist Passes Away.

GENOA, July 17.—Joseph Alfred Novello, organist, composer, and scientist, died in this city to-day.

Joseph Novello, who was the son of Vincent Novello, a well-known organist and composer, was born in 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow-music sellers. To his efforts was due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello, eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in transplanting "St. Paul," "Lobgesang," and other compositions.

In 1841 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxation on knowledge," and for years was the active Treasurer of their society, the object of which was the repeal of the advertisement duty, (accomplished in 1853,) the repeal of the newspaper stamp, (accomplished in 1855,) duties on paper and foreign books, and the repeal of the security system. Ever ardent in promoting the progress of art, science, and social advancement, he materially assisted the inventive genius of Bessemer in his scientific discoveries in glass, &c., and especially that of producing the metal now known as Bessemer steel.

In 1856 he retired from business and established himself in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors. At his new home he became one of four Commissioners elected to preserve the interests of the English shareholders in the Italian Irrigation Company, involving £5,000,000 which resulted in a settlement which met with general satisfaction after ten years of attention and labor. His leisure hours were spent in a particular study of the natural powers of water, to which end he was fortunate in having the friendly assistance of the late William Froude, who encouraged him to study the better construction of ships, for improvements in which he took out several patents.

TWENTY-THIRD TO GO HOME TO-DAY

Last Night in Camp Spent in Jollifications.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 17.—The members of the Twenty-third Regiment were out early this morning, and went through guard mount and the different drills in creditable style. The day was an ideal one for the work. A large crowd witnessed the parade to-day, when Col. Smith reviewed the regiment.

The report that Col. Smith will resign as soon as the regiment returns to Brooklyn was the main topic discussed to-day. It is evident that there is considerable feeling against the Colonel among some of the members of his regiment. Some of the officers' friends say that he is not popular with certain young members because he is not in favor of allowing dancing in the armory in Brooklyn when the company receptions are held.

During a charge in the early morning drill Capt. L. J. Praeger of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, tripped and fell, striking on one of his elbows and severely straining the tendons of the arm. He will be laid up several weeks as a result of the injury.

Major J. L. Hoff, United States Army, who was detailed to the camp to inspect the hospital corps, arrived to-day.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. Wells, and the Officer of the Guard Lieut. Schofield.

Company B Street is most beautifully illuminated to-night with Japanese lanterns. It is all in honor of friends and veterans who are here in large numbers. The other companies are also having the jollifications usual on the last night in camp.

The Ninth Regiment, and the Fifth and Tenth Separate Companies of Newburg; the Twenty-fourth of Middletown, and the Thirty-seventh of Schenectady, will relieve the troops now in camp to-morrow.

HAVERFORDS THE VICTORS.

A Very Creditable Cricket Win from the Repton School.

REPTON, England, July 17.—The Haverford College team of cricketers gained a creditable victory here to-day, defeating Repton School by an innings and 27 runs.

Although it rained during the match, there was a large crowd present to view the play of the Americans, who gave a grand exhibition of hard hitting and fast scoring. J. A. Lester, the visitors' Captain, especially played a splendid innings of 91, and D. H. Adams bowled in great form.

The following is the score:

REPTON SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS.
J. Searight, b. Lester. 0	c. Hinchman, b. Adams 1
E. S. Smallwood, b. Adams 1	c. Collins, b. Adams..16
F. R. D. Monro, c. Scattergood, b. Adams 5	c. Collins, b. Adams..28
F. Lumsden, b. Lester..16	b. Adams..... 21
J. R. Galloway, b. Lester 3	c. A. G. Scattergood, b. Adams..... 10
T. Bigg, c. Wistar, b. Lester 3	c. Scattergood, b. Hinchman 3
A. Eccles, b. Adams.. 1	b. Hinchman..... 1
T. Barber, b. Adams..25	b. Adams..... 6
J. Dumbell, st. Scattergood, b. Adams.....37	not out..... 16
R. Beloe, not out..... 1	c. and b. Adams..... 7
J. F. Blackburn, b. Lester 12	c. Wistar, b. Adams. 8
Byes 10	Byes 5
Leg byes..... 5	Leg byes..... 1
Total 123	Total 131

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

D. H. Adams, c. Searight, b. Eccles.....	1
C. H. Howson, c. Barber, b. Eccles.....	9
J. A. Lester, b. Bigg.....	91
T. Wistar, b. b. w., b. Eccles.....	17
C. R. Hinchman, b. Eccles.....	46
J. H. Scattergood, b. Eccles.....	51
A. J. Cocq, c. and b. Bigg.....	5
E. M. Collins, b. Eccles.....	12
A. C. Thomas, b. Lumsden.....	8
S. Rhoads, b. Eccles.....	9
A. G. Scattergood, not out.....	17
Byes.....	17
Leg byes.....	4
Wides	2
Total.....	281

Paid Agent of the Silver Combine.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The Chicago Chronicle confirms the statement made by The Pioneer Press that W. J. Bryan is regarded in Nebraska as the paid agent of the silver miners. Speaking of the organized silver propaganda in the employ of the millionaire owners of the silver mines, it says: "Among the men who have been thus employed and carried on the pay rolls of the Big Bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan of Nebraska, a paid agent and spokesman for the silver combine. He has not since his retirement from Congress had any other visible means of support."

The nomination of this hired servant and tool of the silver lords for President of the United States was not, therefore, in all probability, the accident of an evanescent, emotional impulse that it seemed on its face. That millions of money have been expended by the silver combine in working up a silver sentiment among the ignorant masses of the Democratic Party and the Populists in the West and South, there is no doubt. The so-called National Bimetallic League, one of the most active agencies of this propaganda, an institution well known to be supported by the silver lords, was organized by this same W. J. Bryan, and it is quite likely that it was the claquers of this Bimetallic League, adroitly distributed among the different State delegations, which inspired and directed the wave of enthusiasm for Bryan which followed his speech with an appearance of magnetic spontaneity.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

JOLLY HOUSE PARTY AT NEWPORT.

The Guests Who Arrived at the Cottages and the Hotels Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Miss Ogden Jones has a jolly house party that arrived to-day, including Miss Marka De F. Jones, Miss Anna Schwab, Gustav Schwab, Ogden T. McClurg, and Miss Laina Wheeler of New-York.

Other guests at the cottages to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Rockefeller, formerly Miss Stillman of New-York, to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Stillmann; Cushing Stetson of Boston, to visit Frank W. Andrews; the Rev. Dr. Eaton of New-York, to visit John O'Brien; Mrs. George W. Taylor of Norfolk, Va., to visit Mrs. Hamilton Hutchins, and Dr. W. C. Phillips, of New-York, to visit Philip S. Taggart.

Major J. Smith Bryce, Heber R. Bishop, and A. Muller Ury of New-York arrived to-day for the season.

Other prominent arrivals include C. C. Pomeroy, Frederic H. Allen, William Post, and William K. Thorne, returning to their cottages from New-York; also Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lees, Mrs. Rudolph C. Von Geeyer, W. M. Whitelaw, F. H. Fish, Mrs. C. N. Brandenburg, William Glascoe, D. D. Courtney, R. M. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, C. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Dommerich of New-York, Mrs. H. W. Catherwood, Mrs. Alfred Tucker, Mary F. Kern, Miss Ellen M. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Spear, C. R. Osborne of Philadelphia, H. M. Stone of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson of Germantown, E. T. Carpenter and J. J. Charles of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gans of Denver, R. M. Hawkins of Fall River, Mass.; Henry G. Day, Charles H. Dexter, Miss Dexter, Louis M. Cook of Providence, David D. Eames of Buffalo, Mrs. Philander Shaw, Miss A. Washburn, Miss Jennie J. Gibbons of Brooklyn, Mrs. R. E. Oatman, W. B. Trowbridge of Boston, Miss L. D. Gardner of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGinley, the Misses McGinley, and T. A. McGinley of Pittsburg.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Herman G. Rockefeller, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Marka De F. Jones, Miss Anna Schwab, Gustav Schwab, Ogden T. McClurg, and Miss Laina Wheeler of New-York; C. J. Duval of Philadelphia, Mrs. George W. Taylor of Norfolk, Va., and Capt. Gerald H. Perkins and Cushing Stetson of Boston.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. William Gammell, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. John J. Mason entertained at dinner to-night.

Miss Josephine Johnson entertained at luncheon.

The Kat Bote Klub has offered purses for races for the local boatmen July 23.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss May G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLoughlin, Miss Helen McLoughlin of New-York; Mrs. J. B. Wood, Miss Ellen Wood, Edward C. Wood, Miss T. T. Monges, Miss C. F. Schocker of Philadelphia; J. E. Vail of Washington, Mrs. Harriet Turner, Miss Hattie Turner of Boston, J. E. Burton, Massillon, Ohio; Wilbur R. Corbin, New-Britain; Miss Betty K. Warden, Miss Rosalind Smith of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Minott of Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Minott and family of South Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dennison of Baltimore.

The dance at the Casino to-night was the most brilliant thus far of the season. Mrs. John R. Drexel of Philadelphia, gowned in black velvet, plain and rich, was the most conspicuous figure of the floor. Miss Clapp was the most charmingly gowned of the younger set. She wore figured satin, with cherry bodice. A large diamond crescent glistened in her hair. Mrs. W. F. Burden was also charmingly attired.

Among others present were Curtis Stetson, John Cadwalader, Miss Fair, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Duer, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Davis, F. M. Davis, F. R. Remington, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, C. R. Duval, P. H. Duryea, Mrs. W. P. Troth, Cope Whitehouse, I. T. Burden, Jr., Bancroft Davis, H. O. Havemeyer, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. McKinstry, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Gammell, Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Mrs. David King, Miss King, William F. Burden, Thomas McCaleb, Miss Bradhurst, Harry Gray, Willing Spencer, Milton Barger, and Miss Barger.

POLICEMEN THERE IN FORCE.

Re-Enrollment in Collis's District—Deal for Platt Men to Win?

The re-enrollment in the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, which was completed last night. This is the district of which Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. C. H. T. Collis, is Chairman, and there has been a hard fight for its control for the last three years between the organization and the anti-Plattites. The Platt men have formerly won.

Trouble was evidently expected last night, as Capt. Dean of the Twenty-seventh Precinct and Inspector Brooks were on hand nearly an hour before the enrollment began, with 100 policemen to preserve order.

The enrollment was held back of a barber's shop at Park Avenue and East Eighty-seventh Street. Three or four policemen guarded the bend of the stairs, as many more were at the door, and five or six were inside. Several more guarded the front entrance of the shop, so that even the barber's customers were obliged to give the password. The other policemen were scattered about. As there were only 110 men who asked to be enrolled, police protection was ample.

The organization men claimed that the former enrollment contained names which did not legally belong there. Most of these were of persons who gave their residence as 27 East Eighty-sixth Street, a boarding house.

It was to prevent this last evening that every one who gave that address was challenged by Paul Dickey, who represented the County Committee.

The Collis faction, on the other hand, claimed that a flat house, 1,051 Park Avenue, had been rented by the Plattites the day before and packed with men who were not residents and had no right to be on the rolls. So Lloyd Collis challenged most of those who gave that place as their residence.

The men appointed by Mr. Lauterbach to take charge were William C. Buchanan, John McConaghy, Jr., of that assembly district, and Henry C. Robinson of the Thirty-first Assembly District. In spite of the fact that these three have been prominent as anti-machine men, it was stated that a deal had been arranged that two of the three had been gathered into the fold, and that the Collis faction would thereby be defeated. That deal was the consent of the Platt men, not to interfere with the renomination of Mr. French for the Assembly.

There were ninety-two men regularly enrolled, and seventeen on the challenged list. The faction now in control had but a small majority, and the decision of the committee on the challenges is expected to place the control in the hands of the regular organization.

Finger Cut Off by Bicycle.

FLUSHING, L. I., July 17.—Martin Donohue, fourteen years old, owns a bicycle. Several friends called at his home this afternoon to go riding. He accompanied them, and on the way it was noticed that Donohue's wheel was not running smoothly. It was making a noise, and Donohue was told that there was too much grease on it. He got off to fix the chain, and placed one of the fingers of his right hand between the chain and sprocket wheel. The bicycle moved, and Donohue's finger was caught and cut off at the second joint.

The Entombed Miners Probably Lost.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 17.—It is now generally conceded that the bodies of the entombed miners at the Twin Shaft can never be recovered, and it is more than probable that the work of the rescuers will be abandoned before many days. Mine Inspector Stein says, in his opinion, it is hopeless and useless to continue the search, and this opinion is shared by nearly all the old miners in this section. The work in the pit is going on slowly, the rescuers finding it hard to remove the solid rock that they have encountered this week.

Gen. Torrence's $20,000 Barn Burns.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., July 17.—A watchman on the property of Gen. T. C. Torrence, at Westbury, early this morning discovered a fire in the twenty-thousand-dollar barn of the General. Torrence is a millionaire, and is from Chicago. The building had just been completed, and was one of the finest on Long Island. It was destroyed. There was a five-thousand-dollar windmill on it which was also consumed, together with 150 tons of hay that were stored in the building. The fire is believed to have been the work of tramps.

DECLARED FOR MR. BRYAN

PURROY'S TAMMANY FOLLOWERS RATIFIED THE CHICAGO TICKET.

County Clerk Said, as if an Excuse Were Needed to Explain the Size of the Meeting, that It Was Not a Ratification—He Then Proceeded to Praise the "Boy Orator" and Account for His Own Position

About 500 Democrats of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which County Clerk Purroy is the Tammany leader, met in Urbach's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, last night and ratified the nomination of W. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall for President and Vice President of the United States.

While the hall is not a large one, it was far from full. The gathering made up in noise and enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. There was not a dissentient voice. There seemed to be one or two dissentient persons who were disposed to interrupt the early part of the meeting, but they were hustled out by the Sergeant at Arms, "and the subsequent proceedings interested them no more."

When ex-Justice J. C. Julius Langbein, as temporary Chairman, called the meeting to order, he announced that it was not a ratification meeting. It was a meeting of the regular committee of Tammany Hall for the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

When Mr. Purroy began his speech he also stated with expressive emphasis that it was not a ratification meeting.

There seemed to be an apprehension that somebody might mistake it for a ratification meeting, and do great injustice to the Bryan sentiment in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District by supposing that it could get out only a handful of ratifiers.

Ex-Justice Langbein pledged himself to stand by the nomination "as an organization man." He called for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and then those present immediately plunged into an enthusiastic indorsement of Bryan and Sewall, and of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Purroy stated to the reporter that the meeting had been called, not to ratify, but to hear the reports of the Chicago delegates as to their work at the convention. The audience seemed to have a different view, and the speaking soon drifted into panegyrics on Bryan and on the so-called true Democracy of the platform.

Mr. Purroy made the principal speech of the evening. He began by saying that if it had been a ratification meeting the hall could not have held the people. "I am here," he said, "to give to you who have trusted me often in the past, an account of my stewardship." He then read his speech from a typewritten manuscript, saying, among other things:

A few days ago I received a letter from one of your leaders asking me if I would agree to publicly explain to the Democrats of this district what I thought of the Chicago Convention and of the grave political situation which now confronts our party. In answer to that letter I wrote at once that I had already publicly declared that I did not believe in a timid policy of imbecility and silence. I would be only too glad to meet and confer with the people in this crisis in their affairs, and that if they desired to learn my views the announcement could be confidently made that I would instantly and willingly respond to any summons which they might see fit to send me.

Since then, in the notice for this meeting, I have received such a summons; and that is the reason why in this hot July season I have travelled from my home in my neighborhood, among whom, as boy and man, I have lived for more than thirty-six years, and whose good opinion, demonstrated on more than one trying occasion, but especially in 1879 and 1882, I value far more highly than any language of mine can express.

That the recent convention at Chicago was "usually representative of the wishes of the united Democracy of the several States is proved by the fact that in it there were fewer contests for seats than in any other similar body in the whole history of our party.

I do not exaggerate one particle when I tell you that the Chicago Convention was by far the fairest, the most deliberative, and the most untrammeled political gathering that I have ever witnessed. No one leader or set of leaders "bossed" its councils, or nominated its candidates, either in secret or in public, and when, in thunder tones, it finally pronounced its choice for President, that choice was, beyond all cavil, the free, spontaneous, deliberate decision of more than three-fourths of all the Democracy of these United States.

Nearly all of you know that a month ago, in this very hall, I pronounced myself as strongly in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard of monetary values, and that I have again and again openly declared against the policy of an income tax, and nothing that I have heard or seen at Chicago or elsewhere has converted me from these my well-settled opinions. But, after a full, open discussion, and by a two-thirds majority vote, my party has, in National Convention, declared for the free coinage of silver, and for an income tax, and has regularly named as its Presidential candidate a man who has been a consistent and able champion of both these principles.

A question now arises which I and every other sincere Democrat should promptly determine for himself one way or the other, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. That question is: Shall I, in order that Democracy may continue to live, subordinate my own deliberate judgment to the decision of the highest tribunal of my party; or are the two main points as to which I differ with it so vital and so sacred that I must now desert its cherished standard, in order to enlist under the hateful banner of Republicanism?

Now, Mr. Chairman, to my mind, the Democratic Party represents many principles of government much nobler and grander than any which concern questions of finance or taxation. With some of us it is linked to our hearts by the strongest ties of the deepest gratitude. Because very many of us, though like myself Americans, native born, are still the immediate descendants of European forefathers, and we can never forget that it was the Democracy which welcomed our fathers to this free land, teeming with abundance and opportunity, which gave them, under the fairest conditions, citizenships, suffrage, and a large share in its prosperous Government, and which jealously protected them in the full enjoyment of the most sacred of their acquired rights against the most fierce and brutal attacks of "Know-Nothingism" and all the other illiberal offshoots of the Republican Party.

These, Mr. Chairman, are a few of the main reasons why I am, for one, in favor of temporarily subordinating my individual views on finance and taxation to the deliberate and honest decision of the most popular and fairest National Convention which the party of my youth and manhood has ever held.

Believe me, the word "bolt" has no terrors for me. One of the records of which I am proudest in my whole public career is that I have never hesitated to "bolt," either when self-preservation against dishonest injustice demanded it, or when free speech was denied to me, or when Know-nothingism was sought to be rewarded in a prominent candidate of my party—who is now one of the Democratic plutocrats arrayed against it. I would unhesitatingly bolt to-day if I sincerely felt that individual manhood and the honor and credit of the country required the overthrow of the Chicago platform and its candidates. But I cannot regard the situation as so desperate, and, instead of wishing to help in the destruction of the Democracy, I much prefer the part of striving, even in the face of defeat, to prevent its chief citadels from falling into the hands of our ruthless enemy; so that in the near future, it may at least possess a nucleus of an organization and a foothold for another and a successful struggle against all the gross wrongs and heresies which McKinley and McKinleyism represent.

Great emergencies always produce great leaders, and I am seriously mistaken if the Democratic Party has not found a new Jackson in the bright intellect and handsome and commanding person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska. Gifted by the Almighty with a marvelous combination of mental and physical endowments few and few men ever receive, he was easily the master spirit of the most immense and representative gathering of Democrats that ever assembled in America.

When Bryan modestly mounted the platform, and, standing for a moment quietly erect, the perfect embodiment of the orator and athlete, began to speak, the first notes of his high, powerful, and sonorous voice rang out clearly like a bell through every corner of that vast building, and when the hushed and eager audience drank in the full meaning of his eloquent words, nobly pleading for a long-suffering and disappointed people, there arose from 20,000 throats such an unparalleled thunder of approbation as fittingly proclaimed the sunburst of a new genius—a new people's idol—upon the political horizon of our country.

As to his being "a boy" I can only here repeat what I wrote this week, "the truth is that he has already passed the average lifetime of mankind; that he is nearly two years beyond the age which the wise fathers of the Constitution calmly decided was sufficiently mature for the Presidency, and that he is nearly ten years older than was Napoleon when, with the ragged, hungry army of Italy, he electrified civilization by his matchless military genius."

Whatever theories of finance our candidate may sincerely advocate, the important fact remains undisputed that his nomination was the result of the honest, unpurchased votes of an untrammeled Democratic Convention, whose action no newspaper nor no man on earth was able to anticipate by even a single day; while, on the other hand, the nomination of McKinley was the outcome of a hide-bound, prearranged Republican Convention, organized by the money and influence of greedy, selfish monopolies—a convention whose choice was openly and accurately prophesied months beforehand and whose every act was absolutely controlled by the iron hand of a single commercial party boss.

At the close of the speech, which was liberally applauded, three cheers were given for Bryan.

Senator Charles L. Guy then explained the part he had taken in the convention. He soon branched off into a eulogy on Bryan, and declared that he was "intellectually and morally the peer of any man ever nominated for the Presidency." He also declared that "so-called honorable men" who had been elected delegates through the influence of Tammany in the interest of "harmony" had been the first at Chicago to advise desertion.

Mr. Hill had made a great effort, but Bryan had swept everything before him. "I would rather trust Bryan on any platform," said the speaker, "than McKinley on any other platform. I refuse to adopt the idea that the principles of our Government and the honor and safety of the country are guarded only in the vaults of Wall and Lombard Streets."

Ex-Coroner John B. Shea offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District hereby ratifies the nominations of the regular Democratic National Convention recently held in Chicago, viz.: William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President, and we do hereby pledge to them our loyal, zealous, and unwavering support.

Joseph P. Hennessey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the substance of the resolutions adopted at this meeting indorsing the National ticket nominated at Chicago be telegraphed without delay to William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine.

John Murray, a recruit in the ranks of Tammany, spoke ardently in favor of the ticket and platform. He indorsed it "from top to bottom. The people are kicking," he cried, "and they will keep on kicking until they kick Bryan into the White House."

James A. Gray, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., now a lawyer in this city, made a speech, as did Arthur C. Butts. Resolutions on the death of ex-Gov. W. E. Russell of Massachusetts were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

HOSPITAL THIEF DISAPPOINTED.

Contents of a Box, It Seems, Not as Large as He Expected.

After fleeing from Philadelphia to Reading, Penn., and finally to New-York, William Thompson, who stole a box said to contain $30,000 worth of jewelry in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, was caught yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The robbery took place Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moore, who were patients in St. Joseph's, had valuable private papers, notes, and jewelry in the box, which they kept in their room. Thompson, who was there as a nurse in the private ward, stole the box and escaped.

Thompson is an ex-convict, and spent last night at Police Headquarters. He has several other names besides that of Thompson, his right name being Albert Bower. The others he has used are Albert Whitney, William H. Thompson, and Belmont. He is twenty-four years old.

It was the day following the robbery that Capt. O'Brien received from Superintendent of Police Linden of Philadelphia a telegram asking him to look out for Bower. Later in the day a warrant was sent to O'Brien, issued by Judge South.

It was thought that Bower was coming to New-York, but he had gone to Reading. Capt. O'Brien was next informed that Bower had telegraphed to Ellen A. Stetson Clauntice, said to be the daughter of a New-York lawyer, to meet him in this city. She was then in Philadelphia. Superintendent Linden got her to tell where Bower would send letters to her, and she gave Linden the right to open any message for her.

This permit, in writing, was forwarded to Capt. O'Brien, who stationed Detectives McCarthy and Day at the house of a man Stover, 252 West Fortieth Street, where the woman said Bower would send his letters. A telegram was intercepted in which Bowers asked the woman to meet him yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Detectives Reap and Berkeley were at that place yesterday, and, seeing a man waiting there some time, arrested him. At Police Headquarters he acknowledged his identity and was locked up.

Bower says that he was graduated at the Bellevue Training School. In his class there was a William P. Thompson, who had gone to California. Bower thought it a good name and took it. He says he went to Philadelphia six weeks ago. He obtained a position in St. Joseph's Hospital as a nurse in the private ward. He gave another name, because, on April 14, 1892, he had been sentenced to three years in prison in this State on being convicted of having stolen clothing and other property of a patient in a New-York hospital.

Bower overheard Mrs. Moore tell her husband that she was afraid that the $30,000 in the box was not safe. When an opportunity presented itself, Bower took it and went and started for Reading. In a hotel there he opened the box and found only $15 in cash. There was also a pair of diamond earrings, an opal and diamond ring, and a gold watch. He went then to Easton, where he left the private papers in a room in a railroad station, where they were found.

He stopped in Newark and pawned the watch and diamond ring for $15. From Newark Bower went to Brooklyn, where he put up at the Arlington Hotel and spent all the money he had left at Coney Island. He will be taken to the Centre Street Court this morning and remanded.

Nearly all the property has been recovered through the pawn tickets. Bower is much crestfallen over what he thinks is a trick played on him by the Moores. He says that there was not $100 worth of property in the box.

A BOY CAUSES MUCH TROUBLE.

Randolph Wright Denies that He Kicked John Arnot.

Randolph Wright of No. 173 First Avenue was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault, preferred by Mrs. Arnot of No. 11 Jones Street.

Policeman Hosey told Magistrate Flammer that he had arrested Wright in Washington Square at 3:30 o'clock, on the complaint of Mrs. Arnot, who told him that Wright had kicked her son John, seven years old, while he was playing in West Fourth Street.

Mrs. Arnot said that her son, who is a cripple, was playing in the street and happened to get in Wright's way, as he was passing with two other men. Wright, without the slightest provocation, struck the boy and then kicked him between the shoulder blades.

In court Wright denied the charge. He said that John and two other small boys were squirting dirty water all over the sidewalk from a puddle in the street. He had walked up to the boy to remonstrate with him, and John squirted a lot of the muddy water squarely in his face. He said that he then pushed the boy aside and walked down the street.

Magistrate Flammer sent Roundsman Hosey back to the square to get witnesses, but Hosey returned saying that he could find no one who had witnessed the affair. Magistrate Flammer thereupon discharged Wright.

ITS EXTENSIVE BULLETIN SERVICE.

What the Western Union Does When Conventions Are Held.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has arranged to send a free bulletin service over the country from the Populist and Bimetallic Conventions, which meet in St. Louis next week, as it did from the late Republican and Democratic Conventions. Service of this kind costs the company for operating and delivery expense between $5,000 and $6,000 per day, not to mention extensive wire facilities required to perform it.

The St. Louis and Chicago bulletins were sent to about 15,000 offices, and were given to the press and the public free of cost.

The Chicago bulletins of the Democratic Convention distributed over the various circuits from its New-York office alone, after they were received there, amounted in the aggregate to more than 193,000, or about 2,500,000 words.

Gift for a Museum.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

B. N. Farren, a native of Pennsylvania, who made his reputation by completing the Hoosac Tunnel after several other men had tried it and had given it up, has sent Dr. William Pepper a check for $10,000 for the fund for the foundation of an Archaeological Museum. Mr. Farren, although most of his business enterprises are in New-England, is a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Museum of Sociology and Art connected with the University of Pennsylvania. He has traveled much and has observed the great results which have everywhere followed the foundation of free libraries and museums.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS DIPLOMATS.

Secretary Olney Objects to Their Assuming Powers Not Theirs.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Olney has had occasion to request Secretary Herbert to warn naval commanders against interfering with the diplomatic negotiations of our State Department representatives.

It is always a question whether naval commanders abroad may safely discharge the functions of diplomatic officials. The State Department authorities do not encourage action from that quarter, mainly for the reason that most commanders are unacquainted with international precedents and are apt, even if well informed, to embarrass the department in its negotiations.

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Matinée—Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—3:45 and 8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.

TERRACE GARDEN—Boccaccio—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Ninth Regiment assembles for tour of duty at State Camp, new armory, in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, 10:30 A. M.

—Music in Central, Bronx, Claremont, Crotona, Cedar, Van Cortlandt, and St. Mary's Parks, 4 P. M.

—Larchmont Yacht Club regatta, 11 A. M.

—Racing at Aqueduct, 2:30 P. M.

—Bicycle parade at Long Branch.

—Music in Brooklyn parks.

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Mr. Hinkley Issues a Call.
Violent Strikers in Ohio.
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Owen Keoghan Dead.
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In the Real Estate Field.
Wanted to Convict Her Boy.
A Modest, Hot-Headed Colored Man.

Tillman's Foolishness.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News.

"We of the South have burned our bridges so far as the North is concerned," said Senator Tillman to the convention. The Senator was speaking only for himself. The interests of the South, and especially of the South Atlantic States, are still with the North, and the bridges uniting the two sections are in better working order than they ever were before. It is well that the convention and the country understand that Tillman is not a representative Southern man.

A Grotesque Combination.

From the Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Mr. Sewall, National bank President, railway magnate, shipbuilder, bounty beggar, and millionaire, is a grotesque figure on the Chicago ticket. With a Populist at one end of it and a plutocrat at the other, it offers very slight attractions for the average voter, who has no use at all for either.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	68	62	66
6 A. M.	69	59	63
9 A. M.	71	65	67
12 M.	77	69	72
4 P. M.	79	74	75
6 P. M.	72	75	75
9 P. M.	70	71	74
12 P. M.	73	69	72

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....70.50
Weather Bureau.....67.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....75.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, possibly followed by Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

It is customary for Democrats to welcome the nomination of their party's candidate for the Presidency by flag raisings, ratification meetings, and the explosion of gunpowder. Has any Democrat in this State raised a flag for BRYAN? Has any one heard the noise of ratifications or of guns?

It has been the habit of the party leaders immediately after nomination to make brief speeches or give out interviews laudatory of the candidates and abounding in spirited exhortations to rousing majorities. The present behavior of the leaders presents a remarkable contrast to this custom. Mr. WHITNEY bolts once for all, irrevocably, in a statement as brief as it is emphatic. Gov. FLOWER has buried the Chicago ticket in a hole in his back yard. Ex-Mayor GRANT has repeatedly declared that he will not vote for BRYAN. Mr. GRACE, Mr. COUDERT, Corporation Counsel SCOTT, Mr. SIMMONS, and hosts of others repudiate the repudiation platform and candidate. Senator HILL has not said a word that would tend to persuade Democrats to vote for BRYAN or to refrain from bolting his nomination.

Chairman HINKLEY of the State Committee, the official representative of the Democratic organization in New-York, issues a statement in which Democrats are advised to take no definite political action until the meeting of the State Convention, some time in September. This, too, is extraordinary and unprecedented. The State Committee cannot very well bolt. If it did, a silver committee would immediately take its place and claim regularity. But we presume this is the first time that the Democracy of the State has been advised by its State Committee to take no definite political action upon the Presidential nomination. We do not imagine that Chairman HINKLEY will be greatly surprised if his advice is not generally followed. He has done his duty. If Democrats do take definite political action, as most of them will before the State Convention meets, the responsibility will not be his.

All Democrats who do their own thinking will, of course, have decided what to do about the Populist nomination long before September. They are making public their decisions every day, and with rare exception they decide against Mr. BRYAN. It is important that the period of doubt and hesitation, the formative stage of the campaign, should be short. The minds of the silver men are thoroughly made up and they are at work. Error is abroad and at full speed. Truth must not lose too much time in putting on her boots.

THE ACT OF 1873.

Was the act of Feb. 12, 1873, in effect one of demonetization?

No. That act omitted from the number of full legal-tender coins of the United States the silver dollar authorized by the act of 1837. Those dollars were then worth in gold $1.03½. There were none in circulation. To demonetize is defined by WEBSTER as "to withdraw from use as money." As they were not in use they could not be withdrawn.

Was the act of 1873 "secret," "surreptitious," "passed in the dark," as the silver men charge?

No. It was introduced in the Senate, with a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, April 25, 1870, nearly three years before its passage. It was printed, with its various amendments and the reports relating to it, eleven times. It was under consideration in the Senate during two years and ten months and in the House during more than two years. The debates upon it in the Senate fill sixty-six columns of The Globe; those in the House fill seventy-eight columns. Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY—a man the silverites are bound to honor—said of his committee, by which the bill was reported: "We proceeded with great deliberation to go over the bill, not only section by section, but line by line and word by word."

Was its effect unknown or misrepresented?

No. Mr. POTTER said, in debate: "This bill provides for the making of changes in the legal-tender coin of the country and for substituting, as legal tender, coin of one metal instead of, as heretofore, of two." Mr. KELLEY declared, in debate: "Every coin not gold is subsidiary. I repeat it, Sir. Every coin that is not gold is subsidiary." Not only the effect of the bill, but the need for it, was distinctly announced. Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the committee in the session of 1872, said: "The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its bullion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation and is melted by manufacturers of silverware." Mr. KELLEY said: "It is impossible to retain the double standard. The values of gold and silver continually fluctuate. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago; they are now 16 to 1. * * * I again call the attention of the House to the fact that the gentlemen who oppose this bill insist upon maintaining a silver dollar worth 3½ cents more than the gold dollar and worth 7 cents more than two half dollars, and that so long as those provisions remain you cannot keep silver coin in the country."

Was the act of 1873 a "crime," either in intent or effect?

No. It established the gold standard. This, Senator STEWART of Nevada declared, (Feb. 20, 1874, Congressional Record, Page 1,677,) was a good thing: "By this process we shall come to specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar, and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New-York, but he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what the dollar in gold is worth."

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY has every reason that an honorable and intelligent Democrat possibly can have to support the Chicago ticket.

He says: "There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for it or assist it."

AN UNWISE MOVEMENT.

We are not unfamiliar with the conditions which have suggested to the manufacturers of pig iron the movement, in which they are now engaged, for the formation of a Pool, but it seems to us that they have taken a wrong course. Up to this time ordinary competition has prevailed in the iron industry at the furnace stage, although Pools have recently been formed to control the price of the furnace men's raw materials, and many —some old and some new—exist in the more advanced stages of iron and steel manufacture. We refer, of course, to Mr. HANNA's Bessemer Ore Pool, the agreement by which the price of coke has been largely increased, and the combinations which affect the output and price of steel billets, steel rails, steel beams, nails, bolts, shovels, &c. At least two of these combinations, while exacting very high prices in their own country, have been selling to foreign buyers at prices much lower.

Under the head "Proposed Pig Iron Pool," The Iron Age of this week gave notice of the first meeting of the pig-iron producers, which was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, the purpose of it being "to discuss the question of forming an Association or Pool to include not only the Eastern furnace interests, but the Western as well." The New-York Tribune reported yesterday that "some progress" had been made:

"Although no Pool looking to a restriction of the output was formed, the discussion brought about a clearer understanding, and it was decided to formulate a plan for curtailing the output. The problem of making an equitable apportionment is the vital one that confronts the furnace-owners, and steps in the direction of solving it are to be taken at the earliest possible moment."

It is by no means clear that the scheme is a practicable one. The Iron Age quotes the following from a manufacturer's letter:

"There are many difficulties in the way. There are so many furnaces in the country poorly equipped and badly located, and a combination might possibly result in their starting up and competing with more modern plants, whose owners have spent large sums of money in keeping abreast of the times. There have been successful arrangements for restriction of production in many other lines of iron and steel products, but it will take a General with a big 'G' to accomplish any thing of lasting benefit in the direction indicated."

These "poorly equipped and badly located furnaces" would not start up unless the combination should increase the price, and we suppose it would attempt to do this. An increase of price would not stimulate the consumptive demand, and the output has been very large since the weekly tonnage record was broken in September last, although the rate of production has been declining since the maximum was reached in November and December. The desired curtailment would be brought about naturally by the withdrawal of those furnaces in which the cost of production is highest, while the "fittest" would survive. This natural movement tends to improve processes of manufacture throughout the furnace industry.

The completion of a Pig Iron Pool would fill a gap in a series of Pools extending now, the furnaces excepted, from the ore to crude steel, and beyond that stage with respect to important finished products. The gap should not be closed during the pending campaign or at any other time. On the other hand, it should be made wider, and the Pools on each side of it should be dissolved. The existence of these combinations in the iron and steel industry, and the exactions which tariff duties have enabled them to make, have served in some measure to excite hostility in the agricultural districts and to make converts for the policy of free silver coinage and repudiation. Every farmer has been reached, for example, by the greedy Nail Pool's increase of 228 per cent. in wholesale prices.

COTTON SUPPLY AND PRICES.

We have shown how the prices of corn, potatoes, hops, and oats in this country have been depressed recently, not by the demonetization of silver or by the reduction of inoperative tariff duties, but by exceptionally large crops of these agricultural products.

For the same reason the price of cotton has fallen. We take the following figures from the official reports of the Government:

CROPS OF COTTON.

	Pounds, Gross Weight.	Farm Value, Cents Per Pound.
1893	3,352,658,458	8.00
1894	3,769,381,478	7.00
1895	5,036,964,409	5.21

The enormous crop of 1895 was larger by 50 per cent. than the crop of 1893, and exceeded by 33½ per cent. the crop of 1894.

It is not surprising that the farm value declined from 8 cents in 1893 to 5.21 cents in 1895, a fall of 35 per cent. It was not depressed by currency-standard influences, except so far as the undermining of the gold standard by the operation of the Silver Purchase act affected all kinds of business injuriously and weakened the consumptive demand for cotton goods. But for that experiment in the direction of the silver standard, the price would have been a little higher, but the natural effect of the law of supply and demand could not have been avoided.

And yet there are hosts of cotton growers who believe that the low price of their product is due in some way to the maintenance of the gold standard for the Nation's currency.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

The President and counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company went before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting on Thursday with a proposition the main part of which was to lay out a lot of surface trolley lines in the annexed district, running through public parks and private property and wherever they would best serve the purpose of feeders to the elevated system, provided the company could be assured against all land damages. This is not a matter of rapid transit and it has no relation to the franchise under which the Manhattan Company is operated, nor is it a matter with which the Rapid Transit Commission has any concern.

That the commission had no authority to grant the privilege of constructing surface lines was admitted, but Mr. GOULD and Mr. DAVIES evidently thought it would be a smart thing to get its influence in favor of legislation to permit the company to construct these surface feeders to the elevated roads. It was said that they would cost only $30,000 a mile, while it would cost $600,000 to construct elevated extensions over the same routes, and there was a vague promise that they would be replaced with elevated structures whenever the traffic would justify the construction of the latter. It would be a long while before the company would build up a traffic with trolley lines which would convince it that it was time to put up the elevated structures.

This proposition is in fact the coolest kind of impertinence, and the people of the annexed district make a mistake to give it any encouragement in their anxiety for greater transit facilities. What they need and what the city needs is rapid transit, and they cannot get it from the elevated railroads, least of all by letting the Manhattan Company into the field of surface roads, which it would work for the local traffic and for its own benefit. The company not only asks for a special privilege outside of its own field, but it demands that the right of property owners to compensation for any lamage that may be done shall be waived in its behalf.

It is not the business of the Rapid Transit Commission to consider propositions for surface roads or to get the laws changed in order that the Manhattan Company may enjoy special privileges, and it should waste no more time with that corporation. It has a particular task upon its hands which it was specially created to perform and it should devote itself to that. Engineer PARSONS has made a report upon a plan for an underground road from the City Hall Park through Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and thence up each side of the city, which obviates the objections raised against the Broadway undertaking. This is a legitimate subject of study for the commission, as would be any other plan for the municipal construction and ownership of rapid-transit roads. All the Manhattan's propositions are hostile to the purpose of the law under which the commission is acting and intended to hinder it. All such negotiations ought to be dropped and never taken up again.

WOULD THE TUNNEL DO?

The running of cable cars at full speed around the double curve at Union Square is certainly objectionable. It has been made plain that it cannot be avoided without putting in a subsidiary cable running at a slow rate over the curves, which would check the current of travel over the whole line and make it impossible to operate nearly the present number of cars. The only alternative is to avoid the curves altogether.

The company proposes to do this by a tunnel under Union Square, making a straight line from Broadway at Seventeenth Street to Broadway at Fourteenth Street. One's first thought is of the effect upon the street and upon the park. If there were to be a cutting below the surface level leading by a gradual descent into the tunnel, it would surely be an obstruction in the street and a disfigurement of the park, and that would not do at all.

But it seems that this is not necessary and is not proposed. The plan, which has already been carefully considered, provides for the cars dipping into the tunnel at the very edge of the park on one side and emerging at the edge on the other side and resuming at once their level course. At the abrupt entrance and exit there could be an archway or architectural structure which might be made ornamental, and there would be practically no interruption of street or park surfaces by the two holes in the ground.

It is said that the tunnel would be lined with white enameled brick, the passage would occupy a minute or so and be a refreshing change, and the Fourteenth Street crossing would be made as safe as any other on the whole line. The cost would be borne by the company, while the benefit would be for the public, and if there would be no damage to the streets or the park, it is certainly worthy of favorable consideration.

LORD SALISBURY ON ARBITRATION.

We must all agree that nothing could have been more amicable and encouraging than the tone of Lord SALISBURY's remarks in the House of Lords yesterday about the project for a permanent tribunal of international arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. It seems to be the sincere expression of a statesman well disposed to the project, and putting forward as objections only what present themselves to his own mind as difficulties.

Indeed, we must acknowledge that the difficulties pointed out by Lord SALISBURY are real difficulties. As he says, the "principle of international arbitration is attended with considerable hazard." Suppose a treaty obliging us to submit to arbitration any dispute that might arise between us and Great Britain were to be introduced into the Senate of the United States. When we say this we do not mean the existing Senate, but a body which as fairly represented the knowledge and judgment and sentiments of the country as the Senate of half a century ago. We can readily imagine that Senators might be able to suggest hypothetical cases that could arise under such a treaty which would convince the body of the unwisdom of establishing the principle by treaty nakedly and without very careful limitation. Lord SALISBURY's speech seems to show no more than such a statesmanlike prudence. Moreover, the kind of objections which he suggests rather than states, and his manner of suggesting them, indicate his anxiety for the success of the project, and, moreover, his purpose of not agreeing to anything which he is not quite sure of being able to carry out. All this is fair and friendly and worthy of a statesman who feels the pressure of responsibility.

Upon what was six months ago the burning question of Venezuela the remarks of Lord SALISBURY are even more distinctly reassuring. The question is no longer burning and can scarcely be said now to be even smoldering. When Lord SALISBURY says that the most urgent need in respect to that question is "to ascertain the real facts in regard to the controversy" by means of "a commission in which both countries have confidence," he is on perfectly safe ground. More than this, he seems to indicate the commission appointed by our Government as the tribunal the verdict of which upon these questions is awaited. The British case is already "in" and has been published. Of course, the British Government has not submitted it to an American tribunal and reserves the right to disregard the findings of the American commission. But if the report of that commission is such as to commend its conclusions to the sense of equity of Europe and America, it will be extremely difficult for Great Britain to withhold her assent from it. Lord SALISBURY's speech seems to be a promise that in that case, although it will not of course be technically binding upon Great Britain, Great Britain will abide by it. He could not speak more fairly. The more necessary it is, of course, that the report shall be so manifestly impartial and thorough as to command the confidence of both countries. The character of the commission is to Americans a sufficient guarantee upon that point.

The difficulties which Lord SALISBURY suggests being real difficulties, we can only hope that the negotiations upon which he reports progress may be directed to obviating them. But, in any case, such a speech as the British Prime Minister has made of itself marks a long step in the direction of peaceful settlement of disputes between the two leaders of the English-speaking race and is of excellent augury for their international relations.

THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. MCKINLEY remarked a few days ago that "our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse legislation, must be reopened for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products." The final returns for the fiscal year, which at that time had not been published, exceed the estimates which we then used in showing the absurdity of his assertion that our foreign trade had been "cut off." The exports were $882,519,229 (the reports for ten months had indicated $880,418,960) and the imports were a little less than $780,000,000.

The exports, "so precipitately cut off," for the fiscal year just closed exceeded those of every year (one excepted) of the McKinley tariff, while the imports were less by $7,500,000 than the annual average for the four McKinley tariff years, and less by nearly $60,000,000 than the average for the first three years of that tariff. Where is the proof about that terrible "flood" of imported goods?

A STRAIGHT ISSUE AT LAST.

The clearness of the issue in American politics this year delights our English friends. Not only are they able to understand it, but it gives them a chance to see how democracy, in the generic sense, will act on such an issue. The London Spectator says, in its last issue before the Chicago Convention:

"If, indeed, there is one bit of the new Sovereign's mind which has come out already in the struggle, it is that he is impatient of 'dodges,' 'blinds,' 'straddles,' or whatever the last new name may be for political lying, and likes 'a square issue.' Demos, Behemoth, Multitude, Mob, use what you like of his many titles, to the amazement of his courtiers has in this contest announced a distinct preference for a little truth. He will settle afterward whether debts are to be paid in full or only to be paid in a debased coinage, and his decree will be a revelation as to his moral nature, but meanwhile he has intimated a distinct wish that the conflict between those two methods shall not be concealed from him by pretty words. The Democracy does not like being beguiled into voting for a party without being certain what its views are; has, in fact, an unmistakable contempt for 'straddling'—there is guidance in that of which the many politicians who are now inclined to slipperiness should take heed."

This is true, but in part only. The issue is a straight one at last. Every American with a spark of honor in his breast is glad of it. But his gladness is deeper because for the past score of years he has been compelled to disentangle his duty from a miserable maze of party questions and candidates that left him at best certain only that he had chosen the lesser evil. Of course, that is what every sensible and honest man is bound to do when he can do no better. But it is a tiresome task, and sickening disappointments are only too frequent. The men, for instance, who voted for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 as a representative of tariff reform, sound money, and civil service reform have been splendidly justified by the event. They voted for a Democratic Congress in the hope that it would back the President in these noble and necessary principles, and so far as the House was concerned they were not disappointed. But the Senate—the survival of the old Democracy "before the war"—instead of backing the President, balked him and all his honest followers. It is a source of deep gratification that the forces of demoralization and reaction are now massed behind BRYAN and the fight is an open and clear one.

Those infatuated spiritualists who are looking toward Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL as a possible Moses who may secure to them a larger share of milk and honey than they have hitherto enjoyed are probably mistaken. They are right in believing that in spite of his professions of unbelief, the Colonel is a man of warm sympathies, richly endowed with the gifts of imagination, eloquence, and enthusiasm, yet he is not likely ever to make a flop so complete as that would be which carried him from agnosticism directly to spiritualism. While, as he says, he has never been quite satisfied with this world, Col. INGERSOLL professes to care nothing at all for any other, and finds no intimations of immortality in nature. He probably would not believe in ghosts after a night spent in Silverton Abbey. He thinks trance mediums should be sent to hospitals to be cured, and the only kind of spirits he has ever extolled are those which "paint pictures on your brain," a striking phrase he once used in sending a bottle of unusually capable whisky to a friend, while he believes only in a wise and sparing use of that kind. No, the Colonel is not to be a Moses for the spiritualists, though history has recorded flops more startling than his would be if he answered to their call.

THE BRYAN ADMINISTRATION.

A Slate of Statesmen Who "Impose Themselves."

Secretary of State, B. R. TILLMAN of South Carolina.
Secretary of the Treasury, WILLIAM STEWART of Nevada.
Secretary of the Interior, J. S. COXEY of Ohio.
Secretary of War, DANIEL H. WAITE of Colorado.
Secretary of the Navy, W. V. ALLEN of Nebraska.
Secretary of Agriculture, RICHARD P. BLAND of Missouri.
Attorney General, JOHN P. ALTGELD of Illinois.
Postmaster General, W. A. PEFFER of Kansas.

"New-England Slavery" Is Good.

From The London World.

Readers of the younger generation who turn to that depressing work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to discover the secret of the late Mrs. Beecher Stowe's reputation will probably fail to find there the explanation they seek. Adroitness in interpreting and inflaming popular sentiment on a burning question had, as a matter of fact, much more to do with her success than literary excellence. There can, of course, be no question of the sincerity which inspired her lurid attack upon the iniquities of New-England slavery. But if the book had not possessed the attribute of "actuality," it is impossible to believe that even the public of her day would have hailed the exuberant cant of her tedious old nigger, the mawkishness of little Eva, and the melodramatic truculence of the burlesque villain Legree, as supreme products of literary genius. So good a judge as Harriet Martineau considered "Dred," a subsequent work, much superior to "Uncle Tom," while on the other hand, the "Sunny Memories" of her visit to England were mercilessly criticised by Macaulay. Her share in the unfortunate "Byron controversy" was an error of judgment which she herself finally recognized, and for which the disinterestedness of her motives was hardly an adequate excuse.

Maryland Delegate at Large.

From the Baltimore American, July 13.

Gen. John Gill, who was a delegate at large to the Chicago Democratic Convention, arrived in this city Saturday afternoon, and almost the first words which fell from his lips were: "For myself, I repudiate the platform and its candidates." Gen. Gill, from his remarks, is disgusted with the actions of the convention. He said: "In my opinion, Bryan is a most dangerous man, with ambitions inimical to the best interests of the country. If any one represents Teller, he does. He is a brilliant speaker, but inexperienced; bold and rash, where he should be cautious and conservative. I believe he is in league with Teller and Altgeld in this movement. I did not remain in the convention after the adoption of the platform, because I could not see how we could support any nomination made on that floor. I could not see why any one of sound Democratic principles could accept the nomination upon the free-silver-Populistic platform, of which Bryan was probably the ablest exponent in the convention. It is the severest blow ever aimed at the Democratic Party."

PALMER WILL THINK IT OVER

The General May Yield to Pressure and Try for the Governorship.

ALBANY, July 17.—Secretary of State John Palmer, in his office in the Capitol, today received the committee representing the Albany County delegates to the Republican State Convention, and heard from the committee that he was the Albany candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The committee comprised Congressman George N. Southwick, Senator Myer Nussbaum, Assemblyman James Keenholts, and former Village President James C. Wilber of West Troy.

Mr. Southwick acted as spokesman. He said the delegates from Albany County, at a meeting last night, had suggested and indorsed the proposed nomination of Gen. Palmer for Governor, and had appointed the committee to inform him that the Albany County delegates tendered him their unanimous and unqualified support.

Gen. Palmer thanked the members of the committee, as representatives of the Republicans of Albany County, and said:

I need not assure you that your kind words are warmly appreciated. I value the support which you proffer all the more because it comes to me unsought. If there be any one thing more than another that compensates for the cares and responsibilities of public life, it is to feel that one has the respect and esteem of one's fellow-citizens, especially those with whom he has daily associations.

The office of Governor of the Empire State is an honor which would justify the aspirations of the most ambitious man, and yet is open to the humblest citizen of the State.

I have been content to perform the duties of the office confided to my care without ambition to fill a higher station. In looking back over my life I remember with affectionate gratitude the many evidences of kindness I have received at the hands of my fellow-citizens, and whatever place one fills in life, whether in the ranks of the humblest toilers of the Nation or in official position, I consider it a duty to ourselves and our fellow-citizens to perform well and faithfully whatever work is imposed upon us. If my public life meets your approbation, I am satisfied.

The offer of your unanimous support supplements kindred suggestions from other sections of the State, and I will give the matter careful consideration, and will communicate my conclusions to the Chairman of your delegation.

I was in New-York engaging passage for myself and wife for a brief trip across the Atlantic and had gone to Staten Island in company without political friends when I heard of your contemplated action, and I can simply say in conclusion, gentlemen, that I have a full appreciation of the great compliment you pay me.

Gen. Palmer expects to sail for Europe with his family July 22.

The Platt or organization Republicans of this county control all the delegates from this Congressional district to the State Convention. The district conventions resulted in the choice of the following delegates:

First District—Myer Nussbaum, Arthur L. Andrews, Isaac La Grange, Augustus Whitman, Peter Schumacher, Jr., B. K. Taylor. Alternates—Frank Bloomingdale, J. W. Cowen, W. H. Hickey, John E. Winne, Henry Weyrich, Charles R. Hotaling.

Second District—William Barnes, Jr., William H. Storrs, Attilio Pasquini, Floyd Ford, James Keenholts, William F. Beutler. Alternates—Arthur E. Hochstrasser, Miles Blake, James Johnston, Francis Freckleton, Winfield S. Schoonmaker, John W. Gale.

Third District—George N. Southwick, Thomas J. Cowell, Matthew J. McMahon, John Wheelock, John Franey. Alternates—Balthaza Stumpf, Henry Pfiantz, Charles E. Tinney, Charles B. Kerr, John Wagner.

Fourth District—John N. Blais, James H. Wilson, James C. Wilbur, Robert D. Kennedy, E. J. Gilbert, John P. McNab. Alternates—J. D. Leversee, George H. Whitney, C. F. Polk, Edward G. Glass, William F. Miller, Andrew E. Mather.

The Republican delegates to the Third District Judicial Convention are: First District—Charles F. Bridge. Second District—Newton W. Thompson. Third District—George Addington. Fourth District—George H. Fitts.

MR. SAXTON A CANDIDATE.

He Says He Is in the Race for the Governorship Honors.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was in the city yesterday. In answer to a question, he said:

"Yes, I am a candidate for Governor, and I will go to the convention with a strong backing."

Mr. Saxton called at the McKinley League headquarters in East Twenty-second Street. The Executive Committee of the league met last night at the headquarters, and decided to run separate tickets at the primaries in those districts where they think they cannot get fair play.

Regular organization men say that this is another of John E. Milholland's "bluffs," and that Mark Hanna had better hurry up and call Mr. Milholland off.

A TRAP FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Asked to Express Opinions on the Evils of the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Some weeks ago Asa M. Mattice, formerly of the Naval Engineer Corps, wrote to Congressman Francis H. Wilson on the evils of the service with much candor of expression. Mr. Mattice had nothing to fear from the naval regulations, such as engineer officers in the service had, for they are prevented by rules from expressing the barest opinion in public. The letter was put in type, presumably by Mr. Mattice, and was distributed with the title, "Queer Doings in the Navy; A Letter from an ex-Naval Officer."

The pamphlet was read with much eagerness, and was especially appreciated by those who realize that there are many unfair things done in the service. The Line Association has now sought to make it official. Despite the fact that its author is a civilian, the association has attempted to fasten—as if it were punishable—upon naval engineer officers an approval of, if not a responsibility for, "Queer Doings in the Navy."

A pamphlet reprint of the Mattice letter has been sent to each engineer officer, with a perforated page added, containing these words:

The inclosed pamphlet is an exact and complete reprint of the original copy in the possession of the Line Officers' Association. It is forwarded to you for your information. The line officers of the navy are loath to believe that you will countenance the statements made therein or approve of its publication, evidently for the purpose of influencing Congressional legislation. In order, however, that no mistake on this point may occur, you are respectfully requested to fill out and forward to the address given the slip herewith attached.

This is signed by Commodore R. L. Phythian, whose address is the Naval Observatory, in this city. The slip is a blank, which may be signed by the engineer officer, and on which he may state whether the contents and the sentiments of the pamphlet and its publication do or do not meet with his approval. To most engineer officers it appears as if Phythian and his associates propose to ascertain by this method who, among the naval engineers, agree with Mr. Mattice. The latter is beyond the vengeance of the Line Association, but if his late associates in the engineer corps can be induced to sign themselves in favor of the Mattice disclosures and strictures it will, presumably, go hard with them.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting in Saratoga Next Month.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association will be held at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 19, 20, and 21. The sessions of the section of legal education will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock at the same place. There is a separate programme for this section.

The sessions of the section of patent law will be held on Thursday and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock at the same place.

At the morning session of the Bar Association on Wednesday, Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts will deliver his address, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and Executive Committee will be received. At the evening session a paper on "The Development of the Law of Contracts," by James M. Woolworth of Nebraska, and a paper by Joseph H. Warner of Massachusetts will be read.

On Thursday the annual address of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, on "International Arbitration," will be read. The reports of the standing committees will then be read. In the evening a paper on "The Uses of Legal History," by Montague Crackanthorpe, Queen's Counsel, will be read. The reports of special committees will then be received.

On Friday the business of the day will be the nomination and election of officers. The annual dinner will be given at the Grand Union Hotel at 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

SPANISH SOLDIERS WIN

THREE DEFEATS OF INSURGENT FORCES IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Losses of the Spaniards Slight, and Those of Their Enemies Heavy—A Leading Lawyer of Havana Arrested on Suspicion of Treason—A Wealthy Planter Held on the Same Grave Charge—Military Work Lively in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 17.—Col. Maroto reports that he met the rebel parties, commanded by "El Inglisito," Betaacourt, Aguilar, and Sanchez on the Magdalena estate, near Cidra, Province of Matanzas. The rebels were in strongly fortified positions, but were dislodged after a brilliant charge by the Spanish troops. The insurgents fled in disorder, leaving twenty-two dead on the field, including Dr. Hilario Izquierdo, surgeon of the so-called Regiment of Matanzas, a body of sharpshooters. The Spanish losses were two killed and six wounded.

The troops under Col. Albelda had an hour's engagement with rebel forces on the plains of Guannmon, near Nueva Paz, Province of Havana. The rebel camp was destroyed. It contained 100 huts and 400 hammocks. The rebel losses were eight killed and ten wounded. A Spanish Major, two Sergeants, and three privates were wounded.

Col. Albergota, while pursuing several rebel parties, found them in a strong position in the Rio Blanco Hills, near Jaruco, Province of Havana. He opened fire upon the insurgents, who defended their position with great tenacity, but they were finally forced to retreat to other hills, which were in turn taken by the Spaniards after bayonet charges. After five hours' fighting, the rebels were dispersed in all directions, leaving thirty-two dead behind them. The Spanish losses were one killed and twenty-two wounded.

Miguel Viondi, a prominent autonomist and a leading lawyer of Havana, was arrested to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the concealment of the arms recently captured by the police here. Señor Viondi defended Julio Sanguilly on the latter's trial in this city.

Dr. Gabriel Casuro, a wealthy planter and prominent citizen of Havana, was also arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the same affair.

MR. DUMOIS WILL VISIT CUBA.

The Closing of Sama and Banes to American Commerce an Outrage.

BOSTON, July 17.—Hippolyte Dumois of New-York, one of the Dumois Brothers, who have large interests in the banana plantations in Cuba, and who have over thirty steamers under charter carrying fruit from Cuba to Boston, New-York, and other United States ports, will leave New-York for Cuba in a few days, where he will endeavor to make some agreement with the Government whereby his steamers will be permitted to load cargoes at Sama and Banes, which ports were ordered closed July 1 by Captain General Weyler. Mr. Dumois will join the steamer King Frode, which left here Wednesday evening for Newport News, at the latter port, and will proceed direct to Gibars.

The immense loss to the shippers and charterers in consequence of the closing of the two ports above mentioned is being seriously felt, and makes it necessary that some prompt action be taken. It is with the hope of making some amicable settlement with the authorities that Mr. Dumois visits Cuba.

Death of M. Jules Guichard.

PARIS, July 17.—M. Jules Guichard, member of the French Senate for the Department of Yonne, died last evening. He was in the seventieth year of his age. M. Guichard was President of the Suez Canal Company, and a collaborateur of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps in the construction of that waterway. He was also Vice President of the National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture.

For an American Bank in Pekin.

PEKIN, July 17.—The petitions of the Governments of Russia and Germany, asking the privilege of establishing banks in Pekin for the purpose of transacting Russian and German Government business, has been refused by the Chinese Government. China is conducting negotiations with the United States, with a view of the establishment of an American bank in Pekin.

The Deadly Cholera in Egypt.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that since July 1 there have been 5,441 cases of cholera and 4,602 deaths from the disease throughout Egypt. The extension of the scourge southward to Wady Halfa seriously impedes the Soudan expedition.

Greece Appeals for the Cretans.

ATHENS, July 17.—The Greek Government has addressed a note to the powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete. The Christian Deputies in the Cretan Assembly have wired a communication to their partisans here declaring that a diplomatic settlement of the Cretan troubles is impossible.

English Bicycle Works Burned.

LONDON, July 17.—The Humber Bicycle Works at Coventry were burned this morning. The loss was £100,000.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR BURGLARY.

Joseph Block the First to be Sentenced Under the New Law.

Joseph Block, who was last week convicted of burglary in the first degree as a second offense, was sentenced by Judge Aspinall in the County Court yesterday. Much interest was manifested in this particular case, as it was the first case that had come before the Brooklyn Judge under the new habitual criminal law. Counsel for Block endeavored to save his client, but the Judge, who had taken several days to investigate the case, said he must perform his duty. From the first Block has declared his innocense. He refused to plead to a lesser degree, and yet he was convicted of the greater crime.

Life imprisonment at hard labor was the sentence pronounced upon Block. It was the first life sentence for burglary under the new law. Judge Aspinwall was visibly affected when he sent the young man to Sing Sing prison for life. Mrs. Block and her child were in court at the time, and after sentence had been pronounced Mrs. Block swooned.

George Bowers, who was convicted of burglary in the second degree as a second offense, was sent to Sing Sing prison for eighteen years.

Issac Fischer received an eighteen years sentence in Sing Sing prson for burglary in the second degree, second defense.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived on the White Star Line steamship Britannic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Clark, G. Rowland Edwards, P. Garnier, the Rev. R. H. Herron, A. G. Jeffreys, T. P. L. Lloyd, Sidney Parker, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sherman, H. M. Hancock, and the Rev. J. H. Thornwell.

On the Hamburg-American Line steamship from Hamburg were W. C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Blumenthal, Jesse F. Ely, Miss Adele Ely, Miss E. C. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King, Edmund Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Long, George Sloane, W. F. Whittemore, and W. F. Wagener.

A Fish-Rate War in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—A fish war is raging to-day at Elizabethport, where the local dealers have combined to drive away an outside dealer, who sent a car of fish from Asbury Park, and began to sell it this morning at 4 cents a pound. A few minutes later another car arrived, which had been purchased by the local dealers, who promptly cut the rate, first to 3, and then to 2 cents a pound. The opposition was forced to come down to that figure. The local men this afternoon made another cut to a penny a pound. A crowd of several hundred people surrounded the two cars, and there was a great deal of excitement until business was suspended this evening.

TRIBUTE TO EX-GOV. RUSSELL.

The Boston City Council Adopts Resolutions Touching His Death.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 17.—The body of ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, who died suddenly at Little Pabos yesterday, arrived here on the steamer Admiral to-day from that place. It was received with every token of respect and sympathy. Flags on the public and many private buildings were at half mast, and many of the leading citizens of this place were at the wharf on the arrival of the steamer.

The body was in charge of Col. Russell, the brother of the deceased, and Col. Peabody. A special train for St. John was ready, and the remains were at once transferred to it. They will go from St. John to Boston on a fast train to-morrow.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Boston City Council held a special meeting at noon to-day to take action on the death of William E. Russell, ex-Governor of Massachusetts. Mayor Quincy in his communication said:

To the City Council:

It is with a feeling of personal affliction that I inform you officially of the loss which the State of Massachusetts has sustained. In the prime manhood and the full maturity of his remarkable powers, William E. Russell, Governor for three years of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has passed from this earth to enter upon the life beyond. His eyes have made the great transition. His face will be no more seen; his voice will be no longer heard. Yesterday he walked our streets in the strength of youth; today the places that knew him once will know him no more. The great party which he loved, and of which he was one of the recognized leaders, has lost a safe and wise counsellor. The Commonwealth which he has served so well, the Nation which he was so well fitted to serve, have suffered an irreparable loss.

It was by no mere coincidence that he passed away just as the party to whose service he has given so much of his life has undergone a transformation. The political crisis confronting that party and the country had weighed heavily upon his soul. His friends knew that his heart was sorely tried; they did not know that it was broken. The voice of detraction, almost the last sound to meet his ears, is now forever silenced.

The people of Boston loved and honored William E. Russell, and they are shocked and distressed at his death. Though not a resident of our city, he was, both in his public capacity and as a private citizen, closely associated with its life. It is fitting that the City Council should express our sense of public loss and show every mark of respect for his memory. Respectfully,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.

Alderman Folsom offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote, after he had spoken on the life and work of the late ex-Governor:

Resolved, That in the untimely death of William E. Russell, ex-Governor of the Commonwealth, the people of the State and of the country have sustained a great public loss, a loss which comes home particularly to the people of Boston, among whom he passed so much of his life and who felt for him so much affection and respect.

By his death the people have lost an able and high-minded public servant and a political leader of rare talents and usefulness. A host of sorrowing f. ends attest the strength of the personal ties with which he drew men to him.

Resolved, That we tender our deep and respectful sympathy to his bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them.

A committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

AFTER FERKEH, DONGOLA.

Another Big Battle Needed to Destroy the Dervish Power.

Soudan Letter to The London Times.

Men have come in from Dongola, and we know how the news of the disaster at Ferkeh was received by the Dervishes in that city. Mahomed Wad el Bishara was overcome with rage and grief when he read the long roll of dead Emirs which Osman Azrak had sent to him. He tore his beard and swore that he would yet humble the "miserable beings and enemies of God," and he ordered a general conscription of all the males in the province of Dongola capable of bearing arms, with the result that numbers of the inhabitants who have no desire to be slain in the Dervish cause are flying northward.

In Dongola a feeling of consternation prevails; and it appears that many of the people, under the impression that our victorious troops are still pushing on, are leaving the city to seek refuge in the south. Even some of the leaders are affected by the general panic. Thus, Hassan Wad el Nejumi, (cousin of the famous and gallant Nejumi who led the Dervishes and met his death at Toski,) having escaped on a camel from Suarda, where he was slightly wounded by a fragment of one of our shells, rode into Dongola, but refused to stay there or even to dismount, crying out: "This is too near the pursuers. I am going on to Omdurman."

At the present moment we coould probably enter Dongola without encountering any opposition. But we have to wait for the high Nile, and cannot push on from here for at least five weeks. By that time the enemy will have had time to recover from their panic, concentrate troops at Dongola, and organize their defense.

It is well that it is so. A big fight at Dongola, resulting in a crushing defeat of the enemy, will produce a better effect than an unopposed occupation, will save much future bloodshed, and will greatly hasten the final pacification of the Soudan. Some here are of opinion that the battle we shall have to fight at or near Dongola will be one of the most stubbornly contested ever known in this country.

MRS. W. W. BELVIN'S DIVORCE SUIT

Her Husband Denies that He Is Rich and Makes Charges Against Her.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Stover for an allowance of alimony and counsel fees for Rebecca Wentworth Belvin in the suit for absolute divorce which she has brought against her husband, William Wayne Belvin. Both of the parties are said to have been prominent in society circles here, in San Francisco, and in the South.

Mrs. Belvin alleges in her complaint that she and her husband have been married six years and have no children. For some time, she says, they have been living on an elaborate scale here, at the Fifth Avenue, Marlborough, and Gerlach Hotels. They were living in the latter hotel in June last, when the separation took place.

She says her husband is a rich promoter and mine owner, having interests in the Victor, Eagle, and Eclipse Mines, in Cripple Creek, Col., and also in the Colombian Railroad Company of the United States of Colombia. She says that their living expenses have been at least $7,000 a year, and that he lately made $10,000 for promoting a company.

In answer, Mr. Belvin makes charges of immorality against his wife. He denies, through his counsel, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, that he is interested in any of the mines mentioned, and says he is merely a promoter in placing stocks. He says that he is without means now, and that there are many judgments against him which aggregate large amounts and which he is unable to pay. He says also that not long ago he gave his wife twenty-four city lots in the City of Seattle, Washington, fourteen of which she sold at $700 apiece.

Justice Stover reserved decision.

An Undemocratic Platform.

From the Syracuse Courier, (Dem.)

Speaking for itself, The Courier cannot so far forgot its duty to its constituency as to advocate support of the Chicago pronouncement. The declarations contained therein are abhorrent to Democratic ideas; they are not expressive of Democratic doctrine.

Free coinage of silver of itself alone, with or without its attendant consequences as an economic proposition, is of minor importance in its influence for good or evil upon the people of this country compared with the other declarations of party policy expressed in the platform.

The attack upon National banks, the unpatriotic declaration against the Constitutional authority delegated to the courts, the absolutely indefensible plank impairing the obligations of contracts, all thse increase the distrust with which a conservative people must regard the platform. These declarations are repugnant to the ideas of Government fashioned by the founders of the Republic.

An Abductor Sent to Jail.

Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sentenced Nicholas Dawson to the penitentiary for two years and six months for having abducted Lottie Simpson, thirteen years old. Dawson was a fireman in the employ of the city, and when the charges were proved in court Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow dismissed him from the department.

PAY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

Transfers of Funds Asked for by the Police Board.

The Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to take action in the matter of the pay of election officers who served at the last election and whose pay was withheld.

At the last meeting Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau was directed to forward the pay rolls to the Controller's office. This was done, and a letter was received from the Controller yesterday stating that no application for the transfer of funds to cover the claim of the election officers had been made by the Police Board.

When the Commissioners got together today Mr. Roosevelt said that Gen. Rodenbough had informed him that the matter must be attended to at once. "I understand," said the Commissioner, "that the papers have been in your possession, Mr. Parker, and we have been waiting to hear from you."

"I have no report to make," replied Mr. Parker, in rather an angry tone.

"Well, what does Gen. Rodenbough mean by telling me you had the papers?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"The pay rolls were in my office," said Mr. Parker, "but I didn't want them. I had no other papers and no report to make." Mr. Parker then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby respectfully requested to transfer from the appropriation made to the Bureau of Elections for the year 1895, from accounts entitled "Contingencies, &c.," $880; "compensation of clerks of Board of County Canvassers," $60; "advertising election districts, polling places, &c.," $25,567.03, and "advertising list of nominations by the Police Commissioners," $5,958.50, making a total of $30,465.53, which are in excess of the respective amounts required for the purposes and objects thereof, to the appropriation made to said bureau for said year, entitled "Compensation of inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks," which is insufficient to enable the Controller to pay the election officers who served at the general election of 1895, whose pay having been withheld by the Bureau of Elections, has since been allowed by the provisions of Chapter 976 of the Laws of 1896.

The amounts asked for in the resolution provide for all except $6,000 for election officers' pay. Another resolution was passed asking for the transfer of $6,706.47 of the appropriations made to the Bureau of Election in 1894 to the appropriation this year.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Free Coinage and Wages.

"I'm going to vote for Bryan," a New-York man said to me. "It's a good chance to get in a lick at Wall Street. Devil take Wall Street."

"Don't you care anything about yourself?" I asked.

"What do you mean?"

"Don't you care anything about the effect on your own earnings and domestic economy of the establishment of free coinage of silver?"

"Oh, stuff! It won't make any difference to me. Not a bit of difference."

Here was an intelligent man, a bright man, a man who earns his $2,500 a year. He didn't know that the establishment of free coinage would affect him personally.

"What is free coinage?" I asked.

"Means that the Government will coin all the gold and silver that's taken to the mint, free of charge."

"I suppose you noticed that provision in the Chicago platform in regard to the ratio of 16 to 1."

"Oh, yes."

"What's that mean?"

"Means that sixteen times as much silver, by weight, shall go into a dollar as of gold."

"So that all a man need do is to take a certain quantity of silver to the mint, regardless of its market value, and get a dollar for it?"

"I suppose so."

"So if a man can buy as much silver as goes into a dollar for 53 cents, he can sell it to the Government for a dollar?"

"Why, yes; I suppose so."

"Now, do you mean to say that it would not affect you personally if the dollar of to-day, the one-hundred-cent dollar, should be superseded by a fifty-three-cent dollar?"

"But it won't."

"Why not?"

"Hang it all, a dollar's a dollar. It's the stamp of the Government that makes the dollar. Isn't this silver dollar that I've got in my hand as good as a gold dollar?"

"For present use it is. It's worth a dollar to-day, because practically it bears on its face the promise of the United States to redeem it in gold. But if you should keep that dollar, and unlimited free coinage should be established in this country, you would see the time when you couldn't exchange it for gold—a time when its value would be simply the value of the silver that's in it, just as to-day the value of a gold dollar is the value of the gold that's in it. You say the stamp of the Government makes value? Really, you don't believe that, do you?"

"Certainly; wherever the stamp goes, the value goes. Isn't that true?"

"Not a bit of it. The stamp on the gold piece is simply a certificate of the quantity of gold it contains. We are shipping gold to Europe all the time. Europeans take our gold coin at its actual bullion value. If there was more gold in a five-dollar piece it would bring more abroad; if less, the price would be lower.

"So it is in our own country. The gold coin is taken for what it actually is worth. It stands on its merits. There is no redemption back of it. It is our standard of value. If a man has a horse to sell, he names the price—so many dollars—and expects payment in dollars that come up to the standard.

"Not so with silver. The fifty-three-cent dollar you have in your hand stands precisely in the position of the paper dollar. It is practically only a promise to pay gold. It would circulate as freely if there was but ten cents' worth of silver in it. It is taken now in trades of all kinds without question because nobody doubts the ability of the Government to redeem it in gold.

"Establish free coinage and the silver dollar will have nothing behind it. It must go for what it actually is worth. There would be no redemption. In the first place, it is not proposed to back it with a Government promise of redemption; in the second place, the Government could not keep such a promise good if it should make it.

"Free coinage means the substitution of the silver dollar for the gold dollar as the standard of value.

"Can't you see now how it would affect you personally?" I demanded of my friend.

"I'd get my salary in silver," he answered frankly, "not necessarily silver coin, but in dollars redeemable in silver. Is that what you mean?"

"That's part of it. You don't entertain any expectation, do you, that your salary would be raised as the value of the money standard should fall?"

"Do I? Of course I don't. I've seen too much of the world to expect the like of that. Men who work for wages, big or little, would keep on working at the same wages. I've no doubt of that."

"How about your expenses? Take rent, for example. You pay $35 a month now for your flat, you say. Will your landlord continue to rent that flat for $35 when dollars shall be worth 50, 60, 40 cents? What do you think about it?"

"I wouldn't if I was he."

"How about clothing, food, and the other necessaries of life? Would your salary go as far after the scaling down by free coinage as it does now? You paid about $30 for that suit, I judge—$30 in gold. You don't suppose thirty fifty-cent dollars would buy such a suit of clothes, do you?

"Another thing. Is your life insured?"

"Yes, for $6,000."

"Comfort to you to think that if you should die your wife would get that $6,000? You needn't say yes. I know it. Now, how would you feel if this $6,000 should be scaled down about 50 per cent.?"

"That would be devilish."

"That's what free coinage proposes. It proposes, too, that every dollar you and your wife, by dint of economy, self-denial, and hard work, have put into the savings bank shall be cut in two about in the middle.

"Now, my advice to you," said I, in conclusion, "is to study into this question a little. Let Wall Street go to thunder. Wall Street will take care of itself in any circumstances. Look out for yourself. I maintain that a man who works for a living as you and I do wants a stable monetary system. Certainly we don't want to vote to cut our own wages down 50 per cent. without first satisfying ourselves that we should get some great compensating advantage out of free coinage."

WAGE-EARNER.

One Fare Round Trip to St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell, July 20, tickets account People's Party National Convention, good leaving on date of sale only; returning, good until July 24.—Adv.

TWO MYSTERIES IN ONE

MYSTERIOUS EFFORT TO KIDNAP A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

Three Men Drive to the Westchester Sanitarium at 2 o'Clock in the Morning and with a Coil of Rope Try to Reach an Upper Room—They Are Frightened Off, and as They Depart the Superintendent Shoots, He Says.

A rather remarkable encounter with three desperadoes, either burglars or kidnappers, is reported by Superintendent Arthur W. Salas of the Westchester Sanitarium to have occurred at the sanitarium early yesterday morning.

The sanitarium is situated on Westchester Avenue, in the village of Westchester, now a part of this city. It is a picturesque frame structure, standing about seventy-five yards back from the main road, and is surrounded by handsome grounds.

Around the front and eastern end of the building the roof of a broad piazza forms a balcony with a projecting cornice, which extends along the windows of the rooms on the second story. The establishment is intended for the treatment of sufferers from the liquor and the morphine habits, and among the present inmates are Pearl Eytinge and Bonnie Thornton and her husband.

Superintendent Salas, who sleeps in a front room on the second story, said that he was awakened at about 2:30 o'clock in the morning by a noise which indicated that some one was trying to break into the house.

He stepped out of his room onto the balcony, he says, and saw a buggy upon the lawn, in which one man was seated. Another man was standing in the shadow, while a third man, with a coil of rope around his arm, was endeavoring to climb up one of the pillars supporting the roof of the piazza.

He at once aroused E. J. Parker, the President of the company that owns the sanitarium. Without waiting to dress, the two men ran down stairs to the front door. The noise made by opening the door alarmed the intruders, and the two men climbed into the buggy, while the third man whipped up the horse and drove furiously out of the grounds.

Superintendent Salas, who had armed himself with a revolver, fired two shots after them. At the second shot one of the fugitives yelled with pain. The buggy was driven away and was soon out of sight. The intruders left a coil of rope behind.

Such is the story as told by Superintendent Salas, and corroborated by Mr. Parker. When asked if he thought that the object of the visitors was robbery, Mr. Parker said that he did not think so, but it was his impression that the men intended to kidnap one of the patients in the sanitarium.

Mr. Parker said that this patient was a woman of high social connections, who had become addicted to the morphine habit. She is well known in Washington, Mr. Parker said, and was sent to the sanitarium by a person connected with the Russian Embassy.

The woman, who is attended by a maid, does not associate with the other inmates, and takes her meals in her private apartments.

Mr. Parker said that the woman referred to is known at the sanitarium under an assumed name, which he refused to disclose. He also said that a week after the woman was taken to the sanitarium an incident took place which looked like an attempt to kidnap her.

A letter was received at the sanitarium asking the woman to meet a friend alone at the Westchester station. Mr. Parker went to the station and saw two well-dressed and distinguished looking men, who refused to be drawn into conversation by him. He therefore thought that the object of the men in trying to get into the house was to kidnap this mysterious woman.

None of the residents in the neighborhood of the sanitarium, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, knew anything about the occurrence. The shots had not been heard by any one, nor had the commotion at the sanitarium attracted attention.

The police were equally ignorant of the affair. Capt. Frers, whose station house is the building formerly used as the village hall, which is situate about half a mile from the sanitarium, received his first information about the occurrence from a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening. He said that no report of the affair had been made at the station house. Superintendent Salas admitted that he had not reported it to the police because he did not want to expose the private affairs of the mysterious woman patient.

SALT KILLS THE ARMY WORM.

The Pest Is Doing Great Damage in Connecticut and New-Hampshire.

ROME, N. Y., July 17.—A Rome farmer discovered to-day that the army worm is killed when it comes in contact with salt. To confine the worms where they are operating, he is putting a windrow of salt around the field, or to protect a growing crop that is not infested, he will run a line of salt around that. From experiments he made, in which several worms were killed, he is confident that when the worms undertake to crawl over the row of salt enough of the salt will adhere to the worms to destroy them. The result of the experiment will be given to the public.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 17.—The army worm has at last struck this section. Waterbury is already a great sufferer. A handsome field of oats belonging to Charles Warner has been totally destroyed. The elm tree beetle and the Colorado potato bug are also devastating Watertown.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—The army worm has appeared at Thompsonville, where it has stripped whole farms of every blade of grass and green leaf.

HANOVER, N. H., July 17.—The army worm has arrived in this section and threatens the grain fields on both sides of the Connecticut River in New-Hampshire and Vermont. The green oats are being mowed for fodder. Corn will be seriously damaged, if not entirely wiped out.

A JERSEY PHYSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

Loss of Practice and Sorrow Causes Him to Take His Own Life.

CARLSTADT, N. J., July 17.—Dr. Charles Mohns, aged about sixty years, a former well-known and respected physician of Union Hill and this place, was found dead last night in his room. On a table was a vial of laudanum, part of which he had drank. His brother died in Union Hill about six weeks ago.

Dr. Mohns started to drink about a year ago and gradually his patients began to leave him. Of late he had hardly any practice. This made him despondent, and the death of his brother also preyed on him, which probably caused him to end his life. Coroner C. Collins of Rutherford was notified and took charge of the remains.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—J. Howard King, Albany.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Rufus H. King, Albany.

—HOLLAND—Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington.

—ASTOR—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, of Gov. Morton's staff.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Atlanta.

—WALDORF—Señor José Limantour, Minister of Finance of Mexico; Robert C. Ogden, Philadelphia; Bishop Wilson.

—HOFFMAN—Senator John W. Daniel, Virginia; ex-State Controller Frank Campbell, Bath; Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica; Sir Edward O'Malley, Capt. Rose, and Lady Cecilia Rose, England.

Hard Times.

From The Waterbury.

Mrs. Mulligan—Yer wages is twinty cents short this wake, Moike.

Mr. Mulligan—Yis, Mary Ann. The boss docked me for the time I was askin' for a raise in me wages.

THE CARPENTER DEFENSE ENDED.

The Judge Will Charge To-day and the Case Will Go to the Jury.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 17.—This was the tenth day of the trial of Samuel C. Carpenter, ex-Postmaster of Easton, Penn., for the murder of Mrs. Blackwell. The last testimony was taken this afternoon, and the summing up for both sides was finished at a session held to-night. Judge Gummere will charge the jury at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At to-day's session the defense tried to impeach some of the State's witnesses. Dr. Cummins, foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Carpenter, testified that one of the woman witnesses before that body told a different story from what she did on the witness stand.

When Carpenter was on the stand he shed tears for the first time during his trial, when he told how he came to cut his throat while in the Easton jail. He said he felt he was deserted by his family; that he was forever disgraced; that his character was gone, and that in all probability his money would be spent and his family reduced to poverty and want in the event of his going to trial, and he therefore concluded to commit the rash act.

The gushing love letters that were written by Carpenter and Mrs. Blackwell were read in court to-day. They were of the most ardent and passionate character, and are unfit for publication. She pleaded for him not to desert her or she would kill herself, and time and again he pledged his all to her, calling her by the most endearing terms.

When the afternoon session opened, Prosecutor Angle began summing up for the State, and he was followed by ex-Judge Schultz and ex-Congressman Harris for the defense. During Mr. Harris's address, Carpenter laid his head upon his arms and wept continually. Ex-Prosecutor Stryker made the closing address for the State this evening, and court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Hamilton Gibson.

William Hamilton Gibson, the artist and author, died Thursday night of apoplexy at his Summer home, at Washington, Conn. He had been in the country since April, and of late had required medical care, but there was no apprehension of the fatal attack.

Mr. Gibson was born at Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850. The most vivid recollections of his boyhood are associated with "The Gunnery," a noted Fairfield County school, where he paid off scores to his tormentors, the older boys, by drawing caricatures of them. Mr. Gunn, the head teacher, turned off complaints of the caricatures by declaring them "capital likenesses." Many years afterward, when the sting of early conflict had been forgotten, the pupils of Mr. Gibson's time joined in the publication of a memorial of Mr. Gunn, entitled "Master of the Gunnery," which Mr. Gibson illustrated and edited.

After his Connecticut schooling, Mr. Gibson attended the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, having decided to devote himself to art as an illustrator, he became a specialist in botanical drawing for the American Agriculturist and The Hearth and Home. He drew natural history subjects for the American Cyclopedia and furnished illustrations for magazine articles. He obtained a foothold with the Harpers by an illustrated article on "Birds of Plumage." Thereafter he was a frequent and valued contributor to Harper's Magazine. His literary composition was as carefully prepared as were his sketches, which, in natural history and botany, were drawn with microscopic fidelity. He published several volumes, including "A Winter Idyl," "Springtime," "The Heart of the White Mountains," "Pictorial Edition of Longfellow," "In Berkshire, with the Wild Flowers," written by Dora and Elaine Goodale; "Camp Life in the Woods" and the "Tricks of Trapping and Trap Making," "Complete American Trapper," "Highways and By-Ways; or, Sauntterings in New-England," "Sharp Eyes, a Rambler's Calendar of Fifty-two Weeks Among Insects, Birds, and Flowers"; "Happy Hunting Grounds; a Tribute to the Woods and Fields," and "Our Edible Mushrooms," his last book. He became a water color exhibitor in 1872, and joined the Water Color Society in 1885. He was also a member of the Authors' Club and of the Art Union. His "Autumn Study" was exhibited at the London Water Color Exhibition in 1873, and in Edinburgh the same year. In recent years much of his time was given to lecturing on orchids. He had a studio in Brooklyn, where he resided. His family consisted of his wife and two children.

Funeral services will be held at Washington, Conn., at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Paul A. Jeannot.

Paul A. Jeannot, Quartermaster Sergeant Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S., N. Y., died suddenly Wednesday of an apoplectic stroke at Little Silver, N. J. He had started with some friends on a bicycle ride, and had ridden about a mile from the boat landing, when he dismounted in the shade, and immediately died.

Mr. Jeannot was fifty-one years old and was born in Locle, Switzerland. He came to this country with his father, August Jeannot, in 1840. The latter established the first watch case manufactory in the United States. Paul succeeded him in the jewelry business. He had his office in Malden Lane.

Paul Jeannot joined the Seventh Regiment fifteen years ago, and has devoted much of his time to it. His widow survives him. He will be buried with military honors and a detail of soldiers of Company A will act as pall bearers. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from his home, 130 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Charles H. Colburn.

Charles H. Colburn, a prominent manufacturer of Hopedale, Mass., died yesterday. He was a native of Hollistown. Mr. Colburn was about sixty years old. While in his teens he spent four years in California, being an active member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. He crossed the plains to Denver in 1860, thus becoming entitled to membership in the Society of Colorado Pioneers. He was in Denver before the first frame house was built, and prospected for gold in California Gulch, now Leadville, in company with War Correspondent Richardson, Col. Knox, and Editor Byers of The Rocky Mountain News.

He was a Director of the Milford National Bank, a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, Boston Athletic Association, the Country Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Commodore Club. He had a Summer home in Hopedale, spending his Winters in Boston. His widow, a daughter of the late George Draper of Hopedale, with two daughters, survives him.

William M. Brundage.

William M. Brundage, a prominent broker and member of the Consolidated Exchange, died Thursday, after an illness of two days.

Mr. Brundage was born in Park Place, this city, fifty-six years ago, and when a boy entered a broker's office. He was at one time a member of the Stock Exchange, and later one of the Governors of the Consolidated Exchange.

Although active in business, he was a man of very domestic tastes, and was a prominent member of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish.

He married Miss Marie Rust in December, 1864. She survives him with three children, Mrs. Gardiner Stewart, William M., and Edith Brundage. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2:30, at St. Agnes's Chapel.

The Rev. Eben S. Hebberd.

The Rev. Eben S. Hebberd, who for more than sixty years had been a minister connected with the Methodist Church, died at his home, 539 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Thursday. He was eighty-three years old. He was born in this city. He established and built the Methodist church at Riverhead, L. I., in 1837, and during his life had frequently been in charge of Brooklyn churches. He had been on the superannuated list for eight years. He had an attack of apoplexy eight months ago, and did not recover from it. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will take place from the Janes Methodist Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon.

Obituary Note.

—Mrs. Annie Dunn, wife of N. Marcellus Dunn, died at her home, 208 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after a short illness. She was over sixty years old. She leaves a husband, three sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at her late home to-night.

When you reach home worn out with over work, or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with POND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

THE VOICE OF LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Democrats Will Recoil.

From The Ogdensburg Advance, (Dem.)

Who are the men who forced this platform on the Democratic Convention? Who were the leading spirits and who directed the policies of this great gathering? Altgeld, who pardoned the Anarchists of Illinois and reviled the courts for their conviction. Altgeld, who denounced the President for suppressing violence while he sat supinely and contentedly by and saw Chicago controlled by an incendiary mob. Tillman, who has made South Carolina a synonym for vulgarity and boorishness. These are the hitherto unknown men who have given the Democratic Party its new principles and have introduced their revolutionary ideas, foreign to the principles of true Democracy. They are men who seek to tear down the old landmarks of the Democratic Party and lead it into the devious ways of Socialism, Nationalism, and Anarchism. Free-silver coinage is the least harmful of their intentions. Democrats who might be willing to follow them in that will recoil from the slimy depths of Populism into which they seek to lead and entangle the party. The Chicago Convention was not a Democratic Convention, it was a Populist Convention.

Safe Government Attacked.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

Not only sound money, but safe Government is assailed in the Chicago platform. It perpetuates the fight between Altgeld and Cleveland.

They Are Democrats.

From The St. Paul Globe, (Dem.)

The Democrats who protest against silver monometallism, and more strenuously against absorption by the People's Party, are Democrats all the way, and purpose to remain so.

Another Convention.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

There are enough Democrats who desire the nomination of candidates representing sound Democratic ideas on finance and all other essential issues to cause the calling of another convention and the nomination of men who are committed distinctly to the maintenance of the gold standard.

Another Ticket Wanted.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

It is the judgment of The Courier that the failure or refusal to nominate a sound-money Democratic ticket would be a deplorable blunder; that it would result in transforming the Democratic Party into the party of Populism; that it would greatly strengthen the forces seeking to establish silver monometallism with an accompanying output of unlimited fiat paper money; that it would indefinitely postpone the redemption of the party from the Populistic influences dominant in the Chicago Convention.

Everything Praiseworthy Condemned.

From The Jackson (Miss.) News, (Dem.)

Grover Cleveland, who twice led the party out of the wilderness to the citadel of power, and gave them the first taste of victory since the dark hour of war, has been shamefully trampled under foot, and a frantic jubilation held over him by a multitude of political Brownies.

The memories of the profound and philosophic Tilden and the gifted, radiant Lamar have been forgotten in this fatuous whirlpool, and David B. Hill, the Prince Murat, the thunderbolt of Democracy, whose appearance on the field was ever the signal of battle, has been cried down and laughed to scorn by such cattle as the firebrand Tillman.

The loftiest tribunal on the continent, the Supreme Court of this great Republic, that final reservoir of safety for American institutions, has been kicked about as though it were a football on the campus. Verily, we have fallen upon evil times!

The Consistent Party Press.

From The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, (Dem.)

The Democratic press of the United States is as loyal to its party organization as the press of any other party. It has fought hard and long, at times against great odds, for the success of the underlying principles which make the party so dear to the great mass of the common people. It has opposed paternalism, concentration of power, monopoly, and class legislation of every sort. It has stood for the greatest personal liberty of the individual, and it has thrown its weight against bigotry and narrowness in every form. It has been the enemy of Populism, Socialism, Anarchy, and every degree of lawlessness. For these reasons the Democratic press cannot approve what it has so long and so earnestly denounced.

Save Failure.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Whatever else may be doubtful, there is no question about the ultimate and utter failure of such a band of political adventurers to govern this country, and nothing would more surely demonstrate this fact than the election of W. J. Bryan to the Presidency.

There is then no inducement for a Democrat who knows his faith to support Bryan, even as a matter of expediency, and there is every reason why such Democrats should aid in his defeat.

Wants Another Ticket.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, (Dem.)

The Herald is a Democrat who believes in the strict construction of all constitutions

SIMS OUT OF THE SADDLE

THROWN FROM MARSHALL'S BACK IN A RACE AT AQUEDUCT.

But He Was Not So Badly Hurt as Was "Pa Bill" Daly, Who Was Thrown Outside the Breastworks by the Stewards Because His Horses Won a Couple of Races—Favorites and Outsiders Each Won Three Events.

There was little that was sensational in the racing at Aqueduct yesterday, unless it was the tumble that Marshall had just after the start for the second race. He was the hottest kind of a favorite for the event, which was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, with five starters. Just after the start Marshall stumbled to his knees and Sims caught him, but the horse crossed his legs, stumbled again, and threw Sims over his head and on to the track with such force as to stun the jockey badly. Marshall jumped over the prostrate lad, one hoof just scratching Sims's head. Sims was taken to the Stewards' stand in an unconscious condition, but in a half hour he was all right once more, though a bit dazed.

Meantime the rest of the field raced on, Captain T. leading to the head of the stretch, where he "cut it," as usual, and permitted Mirage to go to the front and win by a couple of lengths. Captain T. lasted long enough to get the place from Eclipse.

Favorites and outsiders divided the spoils of the betting ring evenly between them, each of them getting three races, the favorites to win being Premier, Successful, and Pearl Song, and the outsiders Margaret Roth at 5 to 1, Mirage at 10 to 1, and Volley at 11 to 5.

"Pa Bill" Daly won two races, with Pearl Song and Volley, ran second with Captain T. and Emotional, and third with Florian. This was such a complete reversal of the form previously shown by the horses in the stable that the Stewards of the meeting ordered the Secretary to accept no more entries from W. C. Daly. So the "Philosopher of Hartford" is once more outside the pale, and Mahoney and Her Own may have to jog along through the season without winning a race. To whom "Pa Bill" will now "sell" his horses so that they may be raced has not yet been announced. Perhaps "Charley" Post may give up his job as a motorman on the Brooklyn trolley cars and become an owner and trainer again. Stranger things than this have happened. Or he might turn them over to one of the numerous members of the Littlefield-Walden combination, as they are still eligible to run their horses as they choose.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:02¼.

1—Margaret Roth, Westbrook Stable's ch. f., by Kantaka-Flirt, 101 pounds, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5 .....(Powers)

2—Contractor, B. Pfifferling & Co.'s b. c., 104, 5 to 2 and 9 to 10.....(Hill)

3—Braw Lad, H. Stull's b. c., 102, 10 to 1. .....(Healy)

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

L. B., 97, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sir Moltke, 108, 11 to 5, (Clayton;) Valeriana, 101, 10 to 1, (Gardner;) Motorman, 108, 30 to 1, (Harris;) Mahoney, 102, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) American Girl, 92, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Sandal, 108, 30 to 1, (Barber;) and Donny, 101, 10 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Time—1:50¾.

1—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. h., 7 years, by Cyclops-All Hopes, 101 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(O'Leary)

2—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 107, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Keefe)

3—Eclipse, G. Horn's b. h., 8, 105, 8 to 1. .....(Doggett)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Trueplenty, 4, 103, 20 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran. Marshall, 6, 107, 1 to 2, (Sims,) threw his rider and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Time—1:16.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 106 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)

2—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 97½, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Keefe)

3—Kennebunk, J. F. Quigley's ch. c., 4, 104, 4 to 1 .....(Hill)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Illusion, 5, 116, 6 to 1, (Gardner;) Kinglet, 6, 112, 10 to 1, (Bergen,) and Mrs. Stuart, 4, 103, 12 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named. Inheritance, 3, 95, 7 to 2, (Coyle,) was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:45.

1—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorne, 108 pounds, 9 to 20 and out.....(Keefe)

2—Buckeye, Mrs. R. Bradley's br. c., 4, 103, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Powers)

3—Kallithoe, Madison Stable's ch. f., 4, 101, 13 to 5.....(Healy)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Rama, 5, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds; selling. Time—1:44.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's b. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)

2—King T. R., McBride's b. c., 104, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sheedy)

3—Balmaghie, H. Coombes's b. c., 102, 5 to 1 .....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

The Native, 102, even money, (Hill;) Maple Prince, 102, 20 to 1, (Scott,) and Lady Greenway, 97, 15 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Time—1:02¼.

1—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Octopus-Prosperity, 107, 1 to 2, and out..(Doggett)

2—Slow Poke, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 108, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)

3—Florian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 99, 6 to 1 .....(O'Leary)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Edna D., 104, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Lady Looram, 100, 6 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Full Speed, 108 pounds; Sandal, 108; Salaire, 107; Bonnie Eloise, 105; Flash V., 103; Faro, 100; Miss Bramble, 100; Edna D., 100; Feildiz, 98; Bird of Freedom, 97; Second Chance, 97; Woodbird, 96.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Tokadee, 100 pounds; Allen L., 98; Van Brunt, 98; Restraint, 97; Lambent, 94; Balmaghie, 93; Royal H., 89; Honolulu, 86.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Lanone, 104 pounds; Bernardine, 102; Premier, 97; The Druid, 94; Marsian, 94; Belle Washington, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Charade, 112 pounds; Mirage, 105; Sue Kittie, 104; Marshall, 104; Defender, 98; Volley, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Our Johnnie, 112 pounds; Robbie W., 112; Loch Glyn, 112; Callibee, 112; Tempestuous, 112; Joe Cutter, 112; Maud Adams, 106; No Chance, 109; Donny, 109; Valeriana, 109; Sunny Slope, 109; Vincentia, 109; Bicycle Girl, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. For maidens. Satanella, 105 pounds; Tombola, 90; Rock Ledge, 89; Sutton II., 89; Flaners, 86; Connemaugh, 84.

ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

The Manufacturers Stake for Pacers Won by Heir at Law.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 17.—The closing of the Grand Circuit here marked a successful meeting. Perfect weather ruled, and good fields furnished elegant sport. Every race was filled except the 2:06 pace, and darkness would have prevented that.

The Manufacturers Stake for the 2:24 pacing class was an interesting event, both Sherman Clay and Heir at Law being heavily backed. Clay won the first heat, but was driven out by Geers's horse, and Heir at Law won in a jog. Big Timber, the giant Missouri colt, won the 2:24 trot in his own time. Charles Doble's Bravado, who made the phenomenal race in Windsor last week, justified the talent by winning the 2:12 trot in one, two, three order. Newcastle and Rifle fought for the place, and Splan won it by a small margin.

Summaries:

2:24 Class—Trotting; purse $600.

Big Timber, b. h., by Goodwood, Jr., (Knowles)	2	1	1	1
Kerins, b. h., by Sphinx, (Arnold)	1	2	4	3
Lynn Bourbon, gr. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Jones)	4	3	2	2
Jack Dawson, b. h., (Splan)	3	4	3	4
Lilla, b. m., (Zimmer)	5	5	5	5

Time—2:21¼; 2:19½; 2:20; 2:23.

2:24 Class—Pacing; Manufacturers Stake, $1,000.

Heir at Law, blk. h., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	3	2	1	1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, (Bocock)	1	1	3	2
Bessie Leach, br. m., by Gamorito, (Hutchins)	4	3	2	3
Ethel T., ch. f., (Macy)	2	4	4	4

Time—2:15; 2:15¾; 2:16; 2:19¾; 2:18¼.

2:12 Class—Trotting; purse $600.

Bravado, blk. h., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Doble)	1	1	1	

Newcastle, b. h., by Cornelian, (Splan) 3 2 2
Rifle, br. h., by Kentucky Wilkes, (McCarthy) 2 3 3
Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:13.

Another Stake for St. Frusquin.

LONDON, July 17.—Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old colt St. Frusquin, who was beaten by a head in the Epsom Derby by the Prince of Wales's Persimmon, and then beat Persimmon for the Prince of Wales Stake at Ascot, today won the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 guineas—one mile and a quarter—at Sandowne. The Duke of Westminster ran second and fourth with Regret and Labrador respectively, the Duke of Portland's Troon splitting the pair. These were the only starters.

A Blow at Chicago Race Tracks.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—The Supreme Court of the State to-day wiped out the racing at the Indiana suburbs of Chicago, Roby, Sheffield, and Forsythe. The court decided, as everyone knew, that the three tracks were practically one, being run in the same interest and by the same men, solely for the purpose of enabling these men to have continuous racing near Chicago, in spite of the law prohibiting racing for more than fifteen days continuously at any one track.

NEW-YORK BATTED WELL.

Had No Trouble in Beating Out Louisville Nine.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 16; Louisville, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Boston, 7.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	53	24	.688
Baltimore	47	24	.662
Cleveland	47	24	.662
Boston	41	32	.562
Chicago	43	36	.544
Pittsburg	39	34	.534
Brooklyn	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	35	40	.467
Washington	31	37	.456
New-York	30	41	.423
St. Louis	20	55	.267
Louisville	17	52	.246

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Herman and Hill were knocked out of the box by New-York to-day. The fielding of both teams was very ragged. "Dad" Clarke was put out of the game in the first inning and fined $10 for refusing to go to the bench when ordered to leave the coaching lines. Meekin was substituted. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
VanH'ren, cf	4	0	2	0	0		Crooks, 2b	2	0	3	6	1	
J. Davis, 3b	3	4	0	2	1		Clark, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Tiernan, rf	3	2	1	0	0		McCreery, rf	1	3	2	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	3	3	3	0		Rogers, 1b	1	1	3	12	0	0
H. Davis, lf	0	0	2	0	0		Holmes, cf	0	1	1	0	1	
Wilson, 1b	1	0	3	8	0	1	Warner, c	0	0	4	1	0	
Con'ton, ss	3	3	4	6	0		C'man, 3b	0	1	2	5	1	
Zearfoss, c	1	1	7	0	1		Nicklin, ss	0	1	2	2	3	
Meekin, p	1	1	2	0	2		Herman, p	0	1	0	0	0	
							Hill, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	16	16	27	13	3		Kostal, p	0	0	0	0	1	
							*Dexter	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	7	11	27	14	6	

*Dexter batted for Kostal in the ninth inning.

New-York .....0 0 0 5 0 0 2 5 4—16
Louisville .....2 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0— 7

Earned runs—New-York, 6; Louisville, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 4; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Louisville, 11. First base on balls—Off Herman, 3; off Hill, 1; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Herman, 2; by Meekin, 4; by Hill, 1. Home runs—McCreery, Connaughton. Three-base hit—Connaughton. Two-base hits—Clingman, Rogers, G. Davis. Sacrifice hit—Holmes. Stolen bases—Crooks, Clingman, Tiernan, Nicklin, J. Davis, Warner, H. Davis, Gleason, Clarke. Hit by pitcher—Meekin, 1. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland .....0 0 2 0 4 2 2 2 0—12
Boston .....1 2 0 1 1 0 0 1— 7

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Boston, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 6. Batteries—Young and O'Meare; Sullivan and Terry. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg .....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 3—8
Philadelphia .....0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 3—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Hastings and Merrett; Taylor, Carsey, Grady, and Clement. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

New-York Elks to Play Brooklyn.

Great preparations have been made for the game to-day at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, between the New-York and Brooklyn lodges of Elks. Word has been received from Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark, that the lodges of those cities will send big delegations, and a big crowd is expected to witness the fun, and also to contribute to the charity fund of the popular order. The betting is about even, although the fact that John Ward and Sam Crane are to play with the New-Yorkers has encouraged the latter's friends to back their team to the limit. The Brooklyns will have such old-time ball players as "Billy" Barnie and Jack Chapman, so that the contest should prove most interesting from the reminiscences it will occasion.

The teams will be made up from the following: New-York—John M. Ward, Sam Crane, Phil McFarland, Ed Hart, Frank Bryan, Lynn Welcher, Frank Evans, William Vidocq, John Campbell, Smith O'Brien, Frank Russell, C. Henry Genslinger, Nick Engel, and others. Brooklyn—T. B. Porter, C. B. Fisher, William Barnie, James F. Connelly, the Hon. W. H. Reynolds, M. F. Brophy, Joseph Colson, W. B. Gray, W. L. Riker, William Extance, James Kerrigan, and John C. Chapman, Captain.

Patrick J. Gleason, the prospective Mayor of Greater New-York, has has consented to umpire the game on condition of a guarantee of protection.

WRENN AND FISCHER REMAIN.

They Will Play the Final in the Canadian Tennis Tourney.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 17.—This was semi-final day of the Canadian tennis championships. R. D. Wrenn, ex-champion, and E. P. Fischer are left to fight it out in the finals for the trophy to-morrow. This afternoon Wrenn beat Beals Wright in two straight sets, but the clever little chap from Boston put up one of the strongest games of the tournament. Fischer defeated Boys, the Canadian crack, in straight sets.

Wrenn also did great work in the handicap, and owing half forty, disposed in succession of S. A. E. Wright, receiving half fifteen, and J. T. Walker, at scratch. The result of the handicap leaves in the finals Lieut. Davis of West Point, owing half fifteen, and E. D. Wrenn, owing half forty.

In the ladies' singles, Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Juliette Atkinson are left to play in the final and the winner will play Mrs. Sydney Smith, the present holder of the cup.

In the men's doubles, Bethel and Davis, the West Point pair, won their semi-final game over Beach and Wright, who were too fatigued after their hard handicap games of the morning to be seen at their best. Fischer and Whitman are the pair who will fight for the final.

Summaries:

Open Singles.—Semi-Final Round—R. D. Wrenn beat Beals Wright, 6—2, 6—2. E. Fischer beat W. A. Boys, 6—4, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Bessie Moore beat Miss Atkinson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss J. Atkinson beat Miss May Moore, 6—1, 6—3.

Handicap.—R. D. Wrenn, (owes half forty,) beat A. E. Wright, (receives half fifteen,) 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; J. T. Walker, (scratch,) beat F. G. Anderson, (scratch,) 0—6, 6—3, 6—2; A. P. Hawes, Boston, (scratch,) beat R. V. Beach, New-York, (receives quarter of fifteen,) 6—3, 5—6, 7—5; R. D. Wrenn, (owes half forty,) beat J. T. Walker, 6—4, 6—1; R. P. Davis beat A. P. Hawes, 6—7, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Bethel and Davis beat Hawes and Pope, 6—2, 6—3; Fischer and Whitman beat B. Wright and Carleton, 6—4, 7—5; Bethel and Davis beat Beach and A. E. Wright, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Atkinson and Fischer beat Mrs. Sydney Smith and Whitman, 6—3, 6—2.

Canadians Win Kolapore Cup.

LONDON, July 17.—The shooting contest for the Kolapore Cup took place at Bisley to-day. The event was participated in by the British, Canadian, Guernsey, and Jersey teams of eight men each, firing seven shots at distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The Canadians won with a score of 656.

The other scores were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Great Britain	232	219	193	644
Guernsey	225	226	167	618
Jersey	199	212	184	595

Individual scores of Canadian team:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.
Spearings	31	27	30
Ross	29	29	28
Crowe	28	29	21
Lieut. Mitchell	27	26	28
Campbell	27	26	21
Weller	26	31	25
Hayhurst	28	29	22
Ogg	30	31	27

A strong wind blew across the range and greatly interfered with the accuracy of the shooting. The victory of the Canadians was loudly cheered by the large crowd of spectators present.

Yankee Wins a Canoe Race.

LONDON, July 17.—The canoe Yankee, owned by Mr. W. W. Howard of New-York, took part to-day in the regatta of the Royal Canoe Club. The American boat won the club's Fifty Guinea Challenge Cup, beating her English competitors 28 minutes 9 seconds over a ten-mile course. The regatta took place off Burnham, in Essex.

WHIGHAM IS CHAMPION

WON THE AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT ON SHINNECOCK LINKS.

J. G. Thorp Was His Competitor in the Final Round, and Played a Stiff Game Against the Chicago Golfer—Whigham Closed the Game with a Score of Eight Up and Seven to Play—Waterbury Wins a Driving Contest.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 17.—H. J. Whigham of the Onwentsia Golf Club of Chicago is now the amateur golf champion of the United States, an honor which has belonged to another Chicago player, Charles B. MacDonald, for the last twelve months, he having won it at Newport last year. Whigham won handily, with a score of 8 up and 7 to play. His opponent in the final round of 36 holes is a professor in Harvard University, J. G. Thorp of Boston.

Thorp played excellently throughout the week, and his careful work earned him the plaudits and good wishes of every person who saw him. He is only a new man at the game, never having handled a golf club until about a year ago, while Whigham, who beat him, learned the game in Scotland. The result was generally expected, as the majority of Scotch players are from five to ten strokes better than players of American development.

R. H. Robertson of the Shinnecock Club refereed, and James Murphy of Boston kept tally of the score during the game, which was played in two rounds of 18 holes each. The first was played in the forenoon and the second in the afternoon. Whigham had the honor, both making good drives from the first tee, and the first hole was halved in five. Whigham won the second hole in five. Thorp won the third and evened up the score. Whigham got the fourth hole, which was not played out by Thorp, and he also won the fifth, which made him 2 up. The sixth was halved in five, and the seventh was won by Whigham, who was then 3 up.

Thorp secured the eighth and ninth, and the tenth and eleventh were halved. Whigham won the twelfth and thirteenth, but, through playing out of his turn, he had to forfeit the fourteenth to Thorp. Whigham gave up the fifteenth, but he won the sixteenth. The seventeenth and eighteenth were halved. The score at the end of the first round was 3 up in Whigham's favor.

In the afternoon Whigham again had the honor, but Thorp made the better drive off. Whigham won the nineteenth hole and the next three were halved. Thorp won the twenty-third and Whigham did not hole out. The Chicagoan won the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth holes, which made him 7 up. He holed the twenty-seventh with 8 up and 8 to play. The next hole was halved, and Thorp was defeated, having failed to win the hole. This ended the competition, and the title of amateur golf champion of the United States was transferred from MacDonald to Whigham. The winner received the congratulations of all present, and the remaining seven holes were not played out.

There were over forty entries for the driving and putting contests, which followed the amateur championship. Waterbury of Newport won the driving contest with a drive of 210 yards. J. G. Thorp and H. P. Toler tied for second honors, with drives of 200 yards each.

The putting contest was won by A. L. Livermore, the St. Andrew's Club of Yonkers from a field of forty-nine entries with a score of 8 points.

The big event for to-morrow is the open championship, for which there are thirty-seven entries, and the drawing of the pairs resulted as follows: George Douglass and James Pugills, John M. Shippen and C. B. MacDonald, John Harrison and C. B. Warren, John Patrick and Willie Tucker, A. H. Smith and Willie Campbell, A. P. Patrick and W. Norton, E. A. Wilkie and John Dunn, D. Keith and James Douglass, Tom Warrender and H. W. May, A. Ricketts and R. Anderson, H. T. Rawlins and M. H. Davies, H. J. Whigham and R. P. Wilson, H. P. Toler and Oscar Dunn, John Ricketts and H. G. Hoare, J. J. Austin and "Tom" Gourley, W. Park, Jr., and Sam Tucker, Joe Lloyd and Willie Dunn, W. W. Campbell and George Strath. J. N. Mackrell drew a bye, but as it is doubtful whether W. Park, Jr., will be on hand, Mackrell will very probably be pitted against Sam Tucker.

Golf at Englewood.

The second semi-monthly handicap competition for the Walter W. MacKay Cups will take place to-day at the links of the Englewood Golf Club. The women will play in the morning and the men in the afternoon. These links are improving wonderfully, and by reason of their proximity to New-York are visited daily by larger crowds than are seen on any other near-by course.

ASAHI'S CLEVER WIN.

Esperanza and Vaquero III. Beaten in a Fresh Breeze.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Bayard Thayer of Boston was content to watch the race of the thirty-footers to-day, and allowed "Nat" Watson to sail his Asahi. The yacht won a handsome victory. Capt. Crocker sailed the Esperanza, and Herman B. Duryea piloted Vaquero III.

The course was from an imaginary line across the entrance to Brenton's Cove, to and around Brig Ledge Buoy, off Wickford, and return, a distance of seventeen miles. The wind was blowing freshly from the southeast. The water was comparatively smooth. The preparatory gun was fired at 2:30 o'clock, and the starting signal 5 minutes later. The Vaqeuro III. was first over, but her spinnaker sat poorly, and Duryea took it in and was unable to reset it. The spinnakers of the other boats were set at once, and they drew quickly ahead of the Vaqeuro III.

The Asahi was first to turn Conanicut, closely followed by the Esperanza. The turning buoy was rounded as follows: Asahi, 3:46:43; Esperanza, 3:46:20; Vaquero III., 3:47:30, the latter having lost 1 minute and 47 seconds to the Asahi on the run before the wind.

The return was dead to windward, and under the superb handling of Watson the Asahi continued to gain. To the onlookers it seemed as if her skipper got the better of every one of the many tacks by a second or two, and, after the race, he was congratulated by all the amateur and professional sailors on the flagship on his close sailing. Vaquero III.'s skipper, who won his race Wednesday by a clever move, attempted to distance his rivals again to-day by running well inshore on the return, and, while by this he got a tide benefit, he lost wind. The Asahi won an easy race.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	5:11:55	2:36:53
Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle	5:13:10	2:38:10
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:16:30	2:41:30

The Asahi now has two wins, and the Vaquero III. one. The Esperanza has three second places.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts May, E. D. Morgan; Cosette, C. A. Tautum; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Toinette, Albert B. Hilton; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Charlietta, W. B. Hilton.

Passed West—Steam yachts Admiral, R. W. Comstock; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Nereid, Albert J. Wise, and Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Colonia, Clarence A. Postley; Viator, A. J. Morgan, and yawl Adele, A. L. Skinner.

Came to Anchor from Newport—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats. Steam yacht Sea Bird. A. Buduoine was launched and left for the eastward. Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow was launched and left of Whitestone. Cutter yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt, was launched this afternoon and proceeded to Larchmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17.—Yachts sailed to-day are: Steamer Sultana, John R. Drexel; schooner Ha binger, Mr. Russell, and sloop Regina of the New-York Yacht Club. Steamer Silva, Jesse Metcalf, arrived and sailed.

Yachts arrived to-day were: Steamers Eleanor, Mr. Valentine; Shearwater, Alfred Harrison, and Maspeth, Gordon Meyer; schooners Shamrock, W. P. Ward, and Clytie, H. C. Ward, and sloops Consuelo of the New-York Yacht Club; Thistle, Mr. Chapin, and Fredonia, Dwight Braman.

Other yachts in port to-day are: Steamers Sapphire, James Stillman; Chetolah, Bayard Thayer; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Fedelma, F. L. Osgood, and Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon; schooners Lasca, Joseph S. Watson; Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter; Puritan, W. B. Hopkins, and Una of the New-York Yacht Club, and sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Pocahontas, Mr. Clark, and Verena, Mr. Carnegie.

Meteor a Good Drifter.

BANGOR, Ireland, July 17.—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club Regatta took place to-day. The event in which the greatest interest centred was the race for yachts over twenty rating, for which all the crack British boats and Emperor William's cutter Meteor were entered. There was scarcely any wind, however, and the race degenerated into a drifting match, in which the German boat again showed her phenomenal qualities as a light-weather sailer.

The conditions of the race were as follows: Match open to all yachts over twenty-rating. First prize, the County Down Cup, value £50, with £25 added by the club; second prize, £15. Course, from off Bangor, round flagboats off Carrickfergus Castle, Blackhead, and the South Briggs, and back to the starting line; three times round. Yacht Racing Association rules and time allowance for a fifty-mile course.

The Meteor was the first to cross the starting line and at once began to draw away in the light air. She continued to hold her advantage, and finally the breeze died away altogether, leaving a flat calm, which caused the Caress, Satanita, Ailsa, and Britannia to give up the race. The Meteor drifted home on the second round, when the race was stopped because of the absence of wind. The Meteor, however, was awarded the cup and money prize.

The Saint and Mr. Howard Gould's Niagara were among the starters in a race for twenty-raters. The former won, with the American boat second.

Indian Harbor's Regatta.

The eighth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed off Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 1. It is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. In addition to the classes as arranged by the rules of the Yacht Racing Union there will be special classes for 34, 30, 21, and 15 footers. A prize will be given to the winner in each class, and a second prize in each class where five yachts or more complete the course. For the thirty-footers Commodore Charles T. Wills has offered a cup to the winner and the club will give the second prize. Entries close with George E. Gartland, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 11 Wall Street, not later than Tuesday, July 28.

Gravesend Bay Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over the club course in the lower bay. The start will be made at 11 o'clock. Forty-six entries have been received, in eight classes. On account of the large number of entries, the Regatta Committee has decided to give two prizes in Class E, cabin boats over twenty-four feet. The following clubs will be represented: Brooklyn, New-York Canoe, Pavonia, Harlem, Indian Harbor, Kill von Kull, Bayswater, Jersey City, and Excelsior. In the evening a vaudeville entertainment will be given at the clubhouse to the visiting yachtsmen.

BAY SHORE'S RACE MEET.

Well-Known Riders Booked to Compete There To-day.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 17.—What bids fair to be the best meet ever held in this section will take place here to-morrow, under the auspices of the Bay Shore Cycle Club. Oakwood Driving Park will be the scene of the meet.

Some prominent racing men will take part in the several events. The number includes Howard B. Sands, Frank White, John J. Hughes, Jr.; John P. Hutchinson, Charles J. Stuart, Clarence Ruland, Robert J. McMahon, H. K. Roe, Arthur G. Terry, Frank Gates, W. Nelson Yolk, Stephen A. Dunn, S. Carl Hubbard, Nat Roe, Ernest L. Barber, Carl Sanford, Jr.; Thomas Feeley, Richard Hewitt, George H. Bell, Forrest Jayne, Max Oppenheimer, Daniel S. Johnson, Jr.; Charles T. Bowes, George Bennett Smith, Ernest E. Payne, Thomas D. Richardson, John Townsend Williams, Joseph S. Earle, George Schofield, Alfred Kelpien, D. Webster Marvin, Wilbur N. Losee, W. A. Barbeau, Charles H. Covell, Oscar Hedstrom, James H. Dalrymple, George H. Eisele, A. G. Relyea, Ray Dawson, Harvey Doxee, Harry J. Hornung, W. J. Eaton, Frederick Hendrickson, Adolph J. Leeke, S. Halsey Tyler, C. W. Truax, and T. N. Totten.

Dawson, the Boonton wonder, will ride a half-mile exhibition, and H. K. Roe, the pride of Patchogue, will be seen in a mile ride paced by a triplet.

Cycle Races at Windsor.

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 17.—Good weather, a fast track, and large fields contributed to making the first day of the National Circuit bicycle races transferred from Detroit to this city a success. In the mile professional handicap Ziegler, from scratch, covered the distance in 2:06, but, as he did not finish first, his time was not officially taken and will not count as a record.

Summaries:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—J. Roth, Detroit, won; George Weber, Detroit, second; John Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—2:18.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Final Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; F. J. Loughead, Sarnia, Ontario, second; C. B. Johnston, Cleveland, third. Time—5:16 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—H. B. Marsh, Dowagiac, Mich., won; F. I. Joseph, Detroit, second; Clark Brown, Butler, Ind., third. Time—1:03 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Final Heat—J. J. Blouin, Detroit, (110 yards,) won; Fred Hicks, Bay City, Mich., (120 yards,) second; O. S. Kimball, Indianapolis, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—F. I. Joseph, Detroit, won; Barney Oldfield, Toledo, second; John Davidson, Toronto, third. Time—2:21 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—M. E. Edson, Detroit, won; R. E. Axton, Brantford, Ontario, second; F. A. Morass, Detroit, third. Time—12:27 1-5.

Liberty Men to Race To-day.

A road race of considerable importance to-day will be run at Valley Stream, L. I., by the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Only members of the club are eligible, but as there are some fast runs among them a very interesting contest is assured. There are eighteen prizes in the list, all of them well worth a hard ride. The course has been specially surveyed for this occasion. The distance of the race is five miles. The officials of the race will be: Referee—William T. Cowenhoven; Judges—R. J. Suits, Louis Peoples, and D. M. Adee. Timers—Arthur N. Jervis and L. F. Wooster; Scorers—E. W. Carritt, Walter Hough, and Dr. George W. Hales; Starter—Clemens Weiss; Clerk of Course—E. A. Guernee.

Better Approaches to the Ferries.

The approaches to the ferries in this city will soon be improved if the New-York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen can bring about that result. The cyclists have had more occasion to note the bad shape of the streets than pedestrians or drivers, and at last they have decided to make a stand against a continuance of the present state of affairs. It is generally acknowledged that the approaches could not be much worse than they are. Yesterday Senior Counsel Townsend said the consulate would make every effort to attain its object, and he believed it would be successful. No effort has yet been made by the cyclists in this direction.

Another Prize for the Parade.

The committee having charge of the Long Branch bicycle parade, which takes place this afternoon, has decided on an additional prize. It is a gold watch and will be awarded to the Long Branch wheelwoman, providing there are fifty of them in line, who appears in the best riding costume. The special trains for the wheelmen of this city will leave between 1 and 1:30 o'clock this afternoon over the Central of New-Jersey. The parade will move at 3:30.

Newark Riders on the List.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board is after John and James Gregory, two speedy local riders. The Gregory boys have been requested to answer certain questions regarding their amateur standing, and the answers will probably determine whether they will remain in the amateur ranks or be forced into the professional class.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Another of America's foremost bicycle magnates, R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the National Cycle Board of Trade and head of the Western Wheel Works, will spend a part of the present season in Europe. If he can secure passage on the St. Paul he will sail next Wednesday. It is Mr. Coleman's intention to combine business with pleasure, and while away he will make a study of the cycle trade conditions as they exist in the business centres of Great Britain and the Continent. Mr. Coleman will be accompanied by Frank P. Prial, editor of The Wheel.

—Bicycle Policemen Shuessler, Brown, McKay, and Gilles have been selected to take part in the races to be held at Manhattan Beach on the 25th inst. Brown will enter the one-mile race, Shuessler and McKay the one and three mile races, and Gilles the three-mile race. The men will train from now on. The bicycle cracks were complimented by President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews yesterday for their good showing.

—To-morrow should be a great day for the cyclists. Many club runs are booked, a majority being to the beaches. The Harlem Wheelmen go to Long Branch, while the Riversides will visit Nutley.

—The next club to promote a coasting contest will be the Harlem Wheelmen. The date

AMERICAN SPIRITS COMPANY STOCKS

Securities Listed and the Balance Sheet of the Corporation.

The Stock List Committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company yesterday listed the following securities of that corporation: $20,000,000 of common stock, $7,000,000 of 5 per cent. preferred stock, and $2,000 000 of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds.

The bonds are subject to redemption at 105 under the proceeds of a sinking fund of 5 per cent. of net earnings. The security for the bonds consists of fifteen distilleries, six owned in fee and the remainder owned under leasehold of lands. The distilling capacity of the plants owned by the company is 47,400 bushels, of a capacity of 228,000 gallons daily.

The officers of this company are: President—S. M. Rice; Vice President—R. B. Hartshorne; Treasurer, Jules S. Bache; Assistant Treasurer—Walter Barker; Secretary—T. H. Wentworth; Directors—Samuel M. Rice, Jules S. Bache, Henry S. Kearney, Nathan Bijur, E. S. Easton, Richard B. Hartshorne, Frederick M. Lockwood, William E. Hutton, Walter Barker, Stephen D. Bayer, and T. H. Wentworth.

Following is the balance sheet of the company:

Assets—	
Properties at cost	$36,330,372
Bills receivable	75,683
Accounts receivable	830,883
Interest in Spirits Distributing Company, at cost	175,900
Stock on hand in process	172,603
Unexpired insurance	22,825
Cash in bank and on hand	128,037
Proceeds of sale of Consolidated and Willow Springs buildings, machinery, &c., deposited with Manhattan Trust Company, trustee under mortgage provisions	109,333
Total	$37,845,644
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable	$14,800
Bills payable	250,000
Real estate mortgage notes, being deferred payment upon purchase by the company of land upon which Woolner distilleries are situated, $21,900 due annually, commencing Jan. 1, 1897	105,000
Advances by receiver out of estate of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, contingent liability	180,187
Accrued taxes, rentals, and interest on bonds	39,196
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	2,000,000
Capital stock, common	$28,000,000
Capital stock, preferred	7,000,000
	35,000,000
Surplus	256,460
Total	$37,845,644

The statement of the company shows a surplus of $256,460, which is said to represent the profits of operation for the past season up to May 31, after allowing for interest on the bonds. This corporation succeeds the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:43|Sun sets...7:28|Moon sets...11:39

HIGH WATER JULY 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
1:08 A. M.	1:21 A. M.	3:10 A. M.
1:47 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	3:59 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Galileo	Hull	June 30
Kansas City	Savannah	July 15
La Gascogne	Havre	July 11
Massilia	Gibraltar	July 3
Olympia	Gibraltar	July 3
Schiedam	Amsterdam	July 1
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 15
Umbria	Liverpool	July 11

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

Aller	Bremen	July 11
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	July 9
Pocasset	Gibraltar	July 4

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Bovic	Liverpool	July 10
Circassia	Glasgow	July 10
El Sud	New-Orleans	July 15
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	July 8
Yucatan	Havana	July 16

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Advance	Colon	July 14
Holbein	St. Lucia	July 13
Hudson	New-Orleans	July 15
Noordland	Antwerp	July 11
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	July 10

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

H. H. Meier	Bremen	July 10
Idaho	Hull	July 8
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 19
Mississippi	London	July 10
Spree	Bremen	July 14
Yumuri	Havana	July 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Seneca	July 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Persia	July 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Marengo	July 18	Newcastle	22 State St.
Buffalo	July 18	Hull	22 State St.
Tallahassee	July 18	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Knickerbocker	July 18	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Nueces	July 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Norte	July 18	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	July 21	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	July 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	July 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	July 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	July 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Galileo	July 25	London	22 State St.
British King	July 25	Antwerp	22 State St.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	July 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	July 25	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Carib Prince	July 25	Pern'buco	P. L., Pro. Ex.
Alvena	July 25	Kingston	24 State St.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Advance	July 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Aug. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cametense	Aug. 1	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Palatia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germania	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Aug. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Silvia	Aug. 5	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Friesland	Aug. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	Aug. 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, July 17.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton July 11, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation. Anchored outside Sandy Hook Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen July 4, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:18 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah June 14, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Simon Dumois, (Norw.,) Kanitz, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Puerto Cabello July 8, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:36 A. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg July 9, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:37 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg July 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Huiphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Nellie Brett, Lowry, Auckland 92 ds, with kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to James E. Brett.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., calm, clear.

Sailed.

SS Premier, for Halifax; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; State of Texas, for Brunswick; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Fontabelle, for St. Lucia; Etruria, (Ger.,) for Sharpness; Elbruz, for Savona, Italy.

Bark Haabet, for Odense, Denmark.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 17.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Naples and Genoa for New-York, passed Ponta Delgada July 14.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York July 2 for Havre, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York July 4 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York July 14.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Shields for New-York July 15.

SS City of Dublin, (Br.,) Capt. Rae, from New-York, sld. from Colombo for Singapore and Hongkong yesterday.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from New-York May 30, arr. at Shanghai July 14.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New-York June 25, arr. at Barcelona July 14.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York July 2, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York July 3, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York July 4, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Fawnee, (Br.,) Capt. A'Cenhead, from New-York July 1, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, from New-York, via Barbados, arr. at Para to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday: NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, with possible showers Sunday afternoon or night; warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and possible showers Sunday afternoon or night, warmer, variable winds, becoming easterly. VIRGINIA, fair Saturday morning, followed by showers in southeast portion Saturday afternoon or night; northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, showers, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except light showers on the Gulf, easterly to southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, NORTHWESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, easterly winds, slightly cooler. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair Saturday, followed by increasing cloudiness and probable showers Sunday, light to fresh variable winds, becoming easterly and increasing. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, threatening weather, with showers Saturday afternoon in northern portion and at night in southern portion, southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, threatening weather and showers, fresh to brisk southerly winds. MINNESOTA, showers Saturday morning, followed by fair in the afternoon or night, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly, probably fair Sunday. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portions, northwesterly winds. IOWA, showers, followed by fair Saturday afternoon or night, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI and KANSAS, showers, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly, probably fair Sunday afternoon. COLORADO and WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Pepin and at Duluth, Ashland, and Houghton sections.

The area of high pressure has moved eastward and coalesced with a ridge of high pressure extending from the South Atlantic to the St. Lawrence Valley. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Manitoba. Light rains have fallen in the Middle and South and East Gulf States and in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and on the South Atlantic coast. It has risen in the lake region and the Southwest, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Fair weather may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably showers Sunday afternoon or night. Showers will continue in the South Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness and rain Saturday afternoon in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region, and showers in the lower lake region Saturday night or Sunday.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The American Engineering Works of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in machinery and gas and electric apparatus; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank M. Ashley of Brooklyn and John J. Hankenhof of New-York City.

—The Curtiss Navigation Company of Buffalo, to operate vessels on the great lakes; capital, $145,000. Directors—Edward Smith, James J. H. Brown, William L. Marcy, Emory P. Close, and Milford W. Childs of Buffalo.

—The Model Soap Company, to manufacture soap in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Leon Sobel, Samuel Wollheim, Yetta Rosemond, and Lena L. Lind of New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to services at Central Metropolitan Temple, Fifth Av. and 14th. Seats free; services every night. Sunday, 11 A. M., juvenile choir; W. Alexander, preacher. 3 P. M., open air services. 3:30, pleasant hour musical service; jubilee singers. 7:30, vespers. 8, sermon, Rev. Mr. Cadman. Monday, 8 P. M., council night; discussion, "The Children of Our City," J. Lewis Hartsock. Saturday, temple concert; one of the coolest auditoriums in the city. Bright service. Brief talks. Excellent music. A cordial welcome for the people.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College, will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. N. Boynton, D. D., Detroit, Mich., will preach; services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., of Princeton. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Church closed during July. Second Church, 125d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Wm. W. Harsha, D. D., LL. D., preaches at 10:30.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Jesus Stilling the Tempest," and 8 P. M., topic—"Light at Eventide."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. John S. Zelu of Cleveland will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., officiating.
Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. Teunis Hamlin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 19th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., of London is expected to officiate.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 A. M., by Wm. B. Stelle, and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open and pastor home all Summer. Gospel meeting every night.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches, 11 A. M., "Love of God"; 8 P. M., "Lessons from Summer." Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. C. T. Weitzel will preach at 11:00 A. M.; subject, "The Christian Endeavor Movement."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Lexington Av.—Rev. Gibbs Brailsin will preach; 11 A. M., "How to Find Christ"; 8 P. M., "Modern Society's Demands Upon Its Youth." Song Service, 7:45 P. M. Welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 8:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R.

Lv. B'klyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Sundays every 10 minutes from 1:03 to 10:47 P. M.

Exc. tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie. magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. 6th St. Hoboken, 8:30, 10:10 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M., East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave 138th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M. 12 M., 2, 3:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St.; 12 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all Landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

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SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE CLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses Slip...8:30 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge Boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see cadets in camp, dress parade, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1. Returning by Hudson River Railroad, $1.10.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

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Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
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Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and **SARANAC LAKE.**
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.
RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH HOTEL Co., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
One of the very best located, most attractive, and best conducted resorts in
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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York.
Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c.
New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

THE ARVERNE,
Arverne by the Sea.
NOW OPEN.
Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.
ARTHUR R. WOOD.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Now open. Handsome and cool hotel on Great South Bay, FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable. E. HATHAWAY.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE.
L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON,
L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.
Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.
Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Bill

CRUSHED NEAR HIS HOME

MAURICE SPILLANE HAD BEEN RUN DOWN BY A CABLE CAR.

Picked Up and Placed on Sidewalk in Front of His House in Lexington Avenue—Recognized While He Lay There by His Daughter—Priests Administered to Him While Heads Were Bared—Died in Presbyterian Hospital.

Maurice Spillane, one of the oldest residents of Yorkville, was knocked down and crushed beneath a cable car within a few floors of his home yesterday morning, while attempting to cross Lexington Avenue at Eighty-ninth Street. He was conveyed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died at noon.

The wheels did not pass over him, but the fender dragged him along for nearly half a block before the car was stopped and he was extricated.

Mr. Spillane was seventy-seven years old. He had lived in a frame dwelling at 1,326 Lexington Avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets. Father Spillane, a son, is connected with one of the Catholic churches in this city. He left for Boston a few days ago to conduct a retreat there.

The car that killed Mr. Spillane was bound down town, in charge of Gripman Loyle Miller of 1,578 Lexington Avenue. It was a closed car and was numbered 351. As far as could be learned, Mr. Spillane had just alighted from a northbound car and started behind it to cross the avenue. Not being able to see the southbound car, he was unaware of its approach until he had stepped directly in front of it.

Miller did not see Mr. Spillane until he stepped on the car track. It was then too late, the gripman said, to stop the car or ring the bell to warn the man of his danger. He leaned over the dashboard of the car and tried to grab Mr. Spillane and drag him out of danger. Before he could do so, however, the car struck Mr. Spillane and knocked him down. He fell crosswise on the tracks, so that he was caught by the fender and dragged along for nearly half a block.

The front of the car had to be raised in order to extricate the injured man. He was picked up and carried to the sidewalk, where he was placed in front of his own door. He was then unknown to those about him, and he lay in front of his home for nearly ten minutes before his daughter, attracted by the crowd, went out and recognized her father.

Police Surgeon McGovern, who lives at 1,324 Lexington Avenue, arrived home just as the wounded man had been recognized by his daughter. He set to work to do what he could to aid the sufferer. Pillows were brought out of his home and a couch was made for him.

Mr. Spillane was conscious and recognized both Dr. McGovern and his daughter. He was in great pain. His clothing was torn to shreds and his face and head were a mass of cuts, which bled profusely. There was a deep cut on the top of the head that was nearly three inches in length.

A patrolman, who was on duty further down Lexington Avenue, hurried to the scene, and sent out a call for an ambulance. While waiting for it to arive two priests came along. One of them was Father Parker of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The other was a Jesuit from St. Lawrence's Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Father Parker made his way through the throng that surrounded the dying man and, kneeling by his side, said a prayer as he administered the last rites of the Church.

The men in the crowd reverently removed their hats while the unusual scene was taking place. The two priests remained by the unfortunate man's side to speak word's of encouragement until the ambulance appeared.

At the side of the sufferer his daughter knelt moaning and weeping. Beside her Dr. McGovern was exercising his utmost skill to alleviate the sufferings of his old friend and neighbor.

After Mr. Spillane had reached the hospital a call was sent to the Coroners' office for a Coroner to take the dying man's statement regarding the accident. In the confusion attending the accident the gripman started his car as soon as Mr. Spillane had been carried to the sidewalk. The number of the car had been obtained, however, and when it returned to the up-town station Policeman Kiernan, who was waiting there, placed the gripman under arrest and took him to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. He was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court in the afternoon, and committed to the custody of the Coroner.

Mr. Spillane was well known in Yorkville, where he had been a resident all his life. He owned a large amount of property. His wife died about six months ago. He had not been engaged in any active business for some years.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE FULSOM.

She Had Been Hurt by Cable Car in Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Jane Fulsom, seventy-five years old, of 115 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday from injuries received Monday evening, when she was knocked down by a cable car at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. Her skull was fractured and she sustained internal injuries.

Mrs. Fulsom was crossing Lexington Avenue on her way home, when the car drew near. The gripman put on the brake and rang the bell, attracting her attention, and she stopped quite near the track.

The gripman started the car again, and at that moment Mrs. Fulsom, evidently supposing that the car would stop, started across the track.

The rail of the car struck her, knocking her down, and she fell, her head striking the pavement. She was picked up in an insensible condition and removed to the Harlem Hospital. She did not recover consciousness.

Matthew Langdon of 66 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the gripman of the car, was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Court Tuesday morning and held in $500 bail for examination.

Horse Killed by Cable Car.

Salvatore Cantano of 418 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was driving a team of horses attached to a truck belonging to Clements & Indelli of 2,241 Fifth Avenue, along Amsterdam Avenue yesterday, when he saw a cable car coming down the avenue toward him on the same track. Cantano turned his horses around so as to get out of the way, but as he was crossing toward the other track a second cable car northward bound came along, and struck one of the horses, killing it instantly. No arrests were made.

Hurt While Leaving a Car.

Michael Smith of 442 West Fifty-fourth Street, while getting off a cable car at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street yesterday, fell and broke his left kneecap. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Clipper Ships to Pacific Coast.

The firm of Flint & Co. has established a line of clipper ships from New-York and Philadelphia to San Francisco. It will be known as "Flint & Co.'s Pacific Coast Clipper Line." The company will begin operations by placing as the first ship the William H. Macy, on berth in New-York for August loading, and the ship A. J. Fuller, on berth in Philadelphia for September loading. The firm will load other ships than those of its own fine fleet, which is known throughout the world. The firm's fleet is composed of some of the largest ships afloat, such as the May Flint, R. D. Rice, Pactolus, St. Katherine, Henry B. Hyde, St. James, John McDonald, St. Francis, A. J. Fuller, St. David, and M. P. Grace. The new line will be under the management of C. A. Holdt, formerly proprietor of the Philadelphia Clipper Line, and the consignees in San Francisco are Messrs. J. F. Chapman & Co.

McKinley and Hobart Song Book.

The first campaign song book to make its appearance this season is a volume of McKinley and Hobart rallying songs by Caleb Dunn. The writer of the songs, who is well known in newspaperdom, has utilized all the National and patriotic airs, and has set appropriate words to them for use in the campaign for McKinley and Hobart. The book is published by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

ILLNESS OF JOSEPH PARK.

The Grocery Merchant Sick at His Hotel—His Attention to Business.

Joseph Park, senior member of the firm of Park & Tilford, is seriously ill at the Hoffman House, suffering with a carbuncle in the back. The carbuncle developed nearly two weeks ago, since which time Mr. Park has been confined to his bed.

Dr. Daniel M. Stimson was called to attend him. He invited Dr. W. J. Bull into consultation. Both physicians pronounced the patient's condition one of great gravity. The change in the weather has evidently benefited Mr. Park, however, enabling him to rest better than before.

Hobart J. Park, Mr. Park's son, said yesterday that he had not lost hope by reason of the forebodings of the physicians, because, although seventy-three years old, his father had a good store of vitality and physical strength.

Mr. Park deserves the place he holds in his line of business, for he has earned it by close and unremitting work. He began his acquaintance with groceries as a clerk in A. T. Albro's store, in Canal Street, fifty-nine years ago. Mr. Tilford was also a clerk there. The two became partners and started for themselves fifty years ago.

Mr. Park never thought of a vacation. He was to be found at work every day from early until late. No detail escaped him. He cared nothing for holidays. The stores of the firm were kept open always for half a day on every holiday. He made only a single exception to this rule on July 4, 1876, when, as his son says, his patriotism overcame his love of business, and he closed the store for the day. Outings and jaunts never appealed to him as to the average man. His pleasure was always in his business. For the last eighteen years he has lived at the Hoffman House. His son is the only surviving member of his family.

AMBERINE VARNISH WORKS BURNED

The Loss on Stock, Fixtures, and Building Placed at $60,000.

Fire was discovered at noon yesterday in the varnish works on North Eleventh Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. It is believed the fire was caused by the explosion of chemicals used in the business. Two explosions were heard, but the workmen could not tell whether they occurred after the fire was discovered or before.

The works covered a plot 40 feet by 100 feet, and consisted of a one-story brick building. The smoke was so dense that it was believed in Brooklyn that a great conflagration was in progress. When the firemen arrived, they sent out a second alarm, and while some of the firemen were trying to subdue the flames in the varnish works others were hard at work protecting the surrounding factories.

The works were known as the Amberine Varnish Works, and were owned by H. J. Romberg, J. F. Emanuel, and Julius Hannau. The building was owned by W. H. H. Childs of this city.

The varnish firm estimates its loss at $50,000 and Mr. Childs's loss is placed at $10,000. Both losses are covered by insurance.

Several firemen were overcome by the heat, but they recovered and continued work at the fire.

EFFORT TO DESTROY A MISSION.

Furniture Broken and Bibles and Hymn Books Torn Up.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Cartwright, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, is engaged in mission work in the outlying district of his parish.

In order to carry on the work he hired the chapel on Knickerbocker Avenue, near Woodbine Street, and conducted religious services and industrial classes there.

When the rector visited the chapel Thursday he was astonished to find that vandals had entered the place, had broken the furniture, had torn up and destroyed the Bibles and hymn books, had thrown over and broken the small organ, and had also destroyed the altar ornaments, and thrown them on the floor.

The Rev. Dr. Cartwright reported the matter to the police. He said, in speaking of the vandalism, that there was evidence of something more than mischief.

"There was a malignity of the worst kind," he said. "I am resolved to persevere with the mission, however, because it is needed in this locality far more than missions are needed in China or Africa. I therefore appeal to the community at large for help, as this outrage will involve additional expense in making necessary repairs and in procuring new prayer books."

AGAINST BAVARIAN STAR COMPANY.

Proceedings for the Foreclosure of a Mortgage of $500,000.

Legal proceedings were taken yesterday against the Bavarian Star Brewing Company of 240 West Eighteenth Street by the Central Trust Company, as trustee, to foreclose a first mortgage on the company's property, given to secure an issue of bonds of $500,000.

The mortgage was made on April 30, 1887, by the Knickerbocker Brewing Company, the predecessor of the present company, and was assumed by the latter. Default was made on the interest of the bonds due May 1, amounting to $10,000; also on a second mortgage to secure bonds of $200,000, amounting to $6,000.

The brewing company in November, 1892, was consolidated with the Star Brewing Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Julius Stapff was President, Charles Heidenheimer Vice President, and Valentine P. Snyder Treasurer.

The company made lager beer and did a large and increasing business until the Raines law was enacted, which has affected it considerably.

SENATOR DANIEL GOING ABROAD.

He Believes that Mr. Bryan Will Be the Next President.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, who defeated Senator Hill for the Chairmanship of the Chicago Convention, arrived at the Hoffman House last night. He will sail for Europe on the Campania to-day.

"I go over on business," said Senator Daniel, "and I will return by Sept. 1. I believe that Mr. Bryan will be elected as the next President of the United States. Financial reform is an absolute necessity in this country, and free silver will solve the problem. I believe that New-York State should go Democratic this year."

Senator Daniel was asked if he cared to comment on Mr. Whitney's declaration that he would not vote for or assist the ticket. The Virginia Senator shook his head, and said that he would not say a word. For Senator Hill Senator Daniel was full of praise.

"His antecedents, his Democracy, and his patriotism," he said, "should lead Senator Hill to the support of the ticket. Senator Hill is a brave, able, fearless leader, a great Democrat, and a great man. Make no mistake about that."

Robert Mantell's New Manager.

Robert Mantell has signed a contract with M. W. Hanley, who for many years was manager of Edward Harrigan, to direct his tours for several seasons. Mr. Mantell will open his season in Philadelphia Sept. 7 and play in all the principal cities in the United States. Mr. Hanley will in all probability take his star to Australia a year from next Autumn. Mantell's repertory for next season will include "The Husband," "Monbars," "The Corsican Brothers," and "Othello," and possibly a new play. At present the actor is spending the Summer at his country place at Shippan Point, Conn.

Trolley Company Paid $900.

Ephraim L. Aaron of Bayonne was driving a lumber cart across the Consolidated Traction Company's tracks in Bayonne last February when his cart was struck by a trolley car. Aaron was thrown to the ground, and was injured so badly that he was confined to a hospital for three weeks. He brought suit against the company for $2,500, but when the case was called in the Hudson Circuit yesterday Aaron's counsel informed the Court that the case had been compromised for $900.

A Constant Cough with Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throat-ails in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the Liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

QUESTION OF CLOSING DISTILLERIES

Attitude of Some of the Companies—Concerns to Shut Down.

Although the disposition among the Eastern rye whisky distillers is to close their distilleries for more than a year in order to reduce the surplus stock of goods on hand and get prices back to a normal paying basis, it is feared that the effort being made to secure united action may fail, and that those distillers who do close will have to act on their individual responsibility.

At the meeting of distillers which was held Wednesday at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, the representatives of the Hannis Distilling Company, which operates two distilleries, insisted on being allowed to manufacture 7,000 barrels of whisky during the coming year; J. A. Dougherty Sons held out for 3,000 barrels, and the Schenley Distillery held out for 2,000 barrels.

A committee of three was appointed to call on the Western Ponnsylvania distillers to see if they would agree to a suspension for a year, and to let the three dissenting distilleries run. Another committee of three was directed to see the Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania distillers for the same purpose.

George D. Bayaud, representing the Meadville Distilling Company of Meadville, Penn., proposed for his company a total suspension, or to allow the Hannis, Dougherty, and Schenley distilleries to run to the amount of one-half their capacity, or to allow distilleries that have been over five years in existence to produce half the quantity of their revenue tax paid during the past year, and to allow new distilleries to make an amount equal to the number of barrels on which they paid a tax last year. These propositions were favored by a majority of the distilers present.

The committees appointed to see what arrangements could be made were directed to report as soon as possible, and the conference adjourned without date to await the committees' reports.

"The next meeting should be held about Aug. 1," said George D. Bayaud yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but as a matter of fact I don't think the committees will ever report, because I don't believe the distillers can be prevailed on to take concerted action. But no matter what the other distillers do, the Meadville and Sherwood Distilling Companies will shut down until Sept. 1, 1897, and a number of others will do the same. Our business interests demand that we should suspend for at least a year."

MANY DEPART FOR EUROPE.

To-day's Passengers by the Transatlantic Ships.

The vacation travel to Europe is now at its height, and all the steamships sailing from New-York to-day carry full cabins. Following are some of the more notable among the passengers:

On the Campania of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Y. Cook, United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., of Boston; the Rignt Rev. John J. Glennon of St. Louis. Capt. W. P. Hains of the British Navy, W. W. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Miss Juillard, the Rev. P. J. O'Rourke of St. Louis, and Percy Sanderson.

On the Persia of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg—Miss Elizabeth A. Allen, James P. Campbell, Adolphe Henriques, H. S. Jennings, Señor Arturo Lopez, Señor José C. Peranza, and the Right Rev. Ozias W. Whitaker and Mrs. Whittaker.

On La Normandie of the French Line, for Havre—Otis Bigelow and Mrs. Bigelow, Baron and Baroness V. de Boisantin, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosio Canera, Mrs. Dolores O. de Damm, Baron de Dampierre, Henry Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hadaglag and Miss J. E. Hadaglag, Mrs. Belen Salazar de Palacio, and Count de Portes.

On the Maasdam of the Netherlands-American Line, to Rotterdam—S. E. Ancona, M. D. Carr and Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Louise Charlton and Miss Irmengarde Charlton, E. Parmalee Prentice, the Rev. Sartell Prentice, Capt. John F. Rodgers, the Rev. Dr. John Heisenman, and the Rev. Hugo W. Hofman.

On the Furnessia of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow—Dr. W. F. Bullman, Dr. Newman, H. D. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis and Mrs. Davis, the Rev. C. W. Fritts, D. D., H. C. Hawthorne and Mrs. Hawthorne, and C. D. Ward.

On the Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line, for London—Dr. H. P. Abbott, Frederick E. Beach, W. E. Foster, Miss L. A. Leffingwell, and Herbert Noble and Mrs. Noble.

PLUNGED TO SAVE HER BABE.

A Somnambulistic Mother's Odd Delusion Lands Her in Court.

Mrs. Fannie Freed of 315 Rivington Street was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. Her act was the result of a queer case of somnambulism. On last Wednesday she dreamed that her little child had fallen overboard. She had recently landed in this country from Russia, and in her dream she imagined herself on the steamer, and that the child, a pretty little girl, had wandered out of the cabin and fallen overboard.

Only partially clad, she dashed out of her house and ran down the street to the East River, and, with a shriek, jumped overboard. Officer O'Malley of the Union Market Station witnessed the act, and, with the assistance of two others, rescued her with great difficulty. When taken out of the water, the woman cried, "Where is my little baby; my poor little darling?"

When arraigned she told her story in a graphic manner She said that when she struck the water, she became partially aroused, but not sufficiently to realize her condition. She said that she had no reason to commit suicide. After listening to her story, Magistrate Kudlich discharged her.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROADS' PLEA.

Earnings Not Enough to Pay Expenses—Want Assessments Reduced.

The two elevated railroad companies in Brooklyn are making a united fight to have the assessments levied on their properties reduced. They appeared before the Board of Assessors yesterday, and President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Company asked that the assessed valuation on his road—$170,000 a mile—be reduced 50 per cent.

Since the introduction of the trolley in Brooklyn, he said, the earnings of the road have been greatly decreased. The earnings of his road for the first six months of this year were $65,249 less than its expenses, and he thought that by the end of the year they would be about $150,000 less.

The Kings County Railroad Company made the same argument, and asked for the same reduction. The matter was not decided.

Directory Dealing with Clubmen.

"Clubmen of New-York" is the title of a directory just issued from the Republic Press of 14 Lafayette Place. As the title implies, the book furnishes a social index to clubmen, giving their clubs, college alumni associations, business and home addresses, with historical sketches of many of the prominent clubs. This is the second issue of the directory, its appearance last year having shown that there was call for such a volume. The number of names given is 28,000, or 5,000 more than appeared in the former issue. Luncheon clubs furnish the principal additions, having greatly increased in favor in the last year or two. The publishers say that each paragraph in the directory is a condensed biography, since from the clubs to which an active man of affairs belongs may be learned in many cases at a glance the nationality of his ancestry, his religion, politics, personal tastes, and social affiliations. While attention has been mainly devoted to New-York clubs, clubs and organizations in other cities to which members of New-York clubs belong are noted wherever practicable, thus giving the book quite a comprehensive scope, for clubs in all parts of the world find mention in it.

Ex-Alderman Duffy Fined.

Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy was fined $10 for contempt of court by Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday. The contempt consisted in failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against Duffy by James Burns on a promissory note.

Accident to Robert Nunns.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 17.—Robert Nunns while driving this morning was thrown from his wagon and painfully injured. He was insensible for a time, and on recovery staggered to his office. He cannot remember the circumstances attending the accident. Mr. Nunns is a well-known contractor.

NOT CAUGHT BY SILVER

EAST SIDE SMALL MERCHANTS WANT SOUND MONEY.

Cannot See Wherein They Will Be Benefited by the Coinage of Fifty-three-Cent Dollars—Talks with Them Show that with Few Exceptions They See Through False Argument—Some Want More Money of Any Sort.

Very many residents of the east side, between Fourteenth and Fourth Streets, are not at all attracted by the arguments of the silverites that the unlimited coinage of fifty-three-cent dollars will improve business and the condition of the workingmen.

A dry goods merchant, in First Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, when asked yesterday what his view was of the silver question, from a business standpoint, said: "I believe in the single gold standard, as every sensible man must, who has any foresight, but do not mention my name, as you see that I live in a Tammany district, and as the Tammanyites are for silver, I cannot tell but that they might injure me in my business if it were known that I am against silver."

Samuel Cohen, tailor at 233 East Fourteenth Street, said: "I do not see how free silver is going to help us at all. It cannot help the workmen, nor will it improve business, but rather injure it. I certainly shall not support the silver candidates."

Isidor Markowitz, who keeps a small jewelry store at No. 337 West Fourteenth Street, said: "It would be much better if they left things just as they are. It is true that trade has been bad, but unlimited coinage of cheap silver dollars would certainly make things still worse. If politicians left things as they are, business would gradually improve of itself."

The manager at Thomas Anderson's tea store, at No. 239 First Avenue, said: "We want to have a single gold standard. Free silver would make two standards, and the dealer would then have to be watching two markets all the time. The fluctuations in silver would cause corresponding fluctuations in prices of provisions, and that would not be good, either for tradesmen or for working people."

A. Silver of No. 203 First Avenue said: "I have not yet made up my mind, although I do not see how free silver is going to help us. If prices of goods should go up, and wages be not advanced, I do not see of what good silver will be. I have heard arguments on both sides, and I am going to think out the matter for myself."

Marx Frohmann of 213 First Avenue said he was still undecided as to whether free silver would be better or not. He was going to wait and hear the arguments on both sides, and there was time enough for that between now and election.

Louis M. Kohnstamm, who is in the meat business at 224 First Avenue, said: "I am a Democrat and want silver, and my father-in-law, Mr. Steigerwald, thinks as I do. There is not money enough in circulation, and an unlimited issue of silver dollars will throw more money into business, and that's what I want. Another reason why I am going to vote for Mr. Bryan is that he is a young man, and I am a young man, and he made a rattling good speech. I tell you I am going to vote for him."

Henry Klopf of 196 First Avenue said: "I haven't studied the question closely enough to express a decided opinion. If foreign countries should adopt silver as a standard then I think that it will help us to do so, too; but if they do not it will injure us to coin silver in unlimited quantities."

William Schapira, druggist at 182 First Avenue, said: "I do not interfere in politics and vote independently. It would be much better if things were allowed to remain as they are, for free silver would certainly injure us all more or less. We are too much connected with Europe to safely adopt a silver standard on our own account."

A dry goods dealer in First Avenue, near Eleventh Street, who did not wish his name mentioned, said: "I'll vote my first Republican ticket this year. I have always been a Democrat, and am one still, but I insist on the gold standard, and do not want fifty-three-cent dollars. However, do not mention my name, as Tammany has influence here, and some fanatics may allow their political faith to influence their business relations. We do not yet know how all stand here."

M. E. Thoesen of 123 First Avenue said: "I was brought up at the bench as a cabinet maker, and have been a good union man. I am for gold through and through and all the time, and do not want any fifty-three-cent dollars. What good would such money to the workmen? It would only weaken the purchasing power of their earnings. That is how I think and how skilled workmen think."

Samuel Weil, a grocer at First Avenue and Tenth Street, said: "I want dollar for dollar all over the world. I want a full dollar in coin for a dollar's worth of goods that I sell, because that is how I buy."

Max Hoemssen, tea and coffee dealer at 155 First Avenue, said: "I don't care about politics and do not meddle with it. But from a business point of view free silver would certainly not be advantageous for us, and so I have to be in favor of gold. I have spoken with a good many small storekeepers, and they are all of the same way of thinking."

Frank H. Brummer and his wife make cigars in a small way at 420 East Ninth Street, and sell them in a small basement store. He said: "I do not see what benefit we can derive from free silver. Both the gold and the silver are owned by the rich, and they will keep on owning them, whether there be unlimited silver coinage or not, and the poor have nothing. So they might just as well leave things just as they are."

John Gilbert keeps a small meat store at 442 East Ninth Street. He said: "We are not in favor of a fifty-three-cent dollar. The poor people haven't got the gold, and the rich have the silver, and I think that free silver would raise the price of meat to us and would our poor customers have enough money to buy as much meat as they do now?"

J. H. Weil, druggist at 145 Avenue A, said: "We certainly do not want silver, because it would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. It might help Western farmers who have mortgages, but it would injure us."

Edward Gottlieb of 119 Avenue A said: "I am positively for gold. I do not care about the arguments of the politicians, but my business sense tells me that gold must be the basis as long as we do business with Europe. You cannot expect to get a dollar's worth of goods for 50 cents."

Conrad Detlef makes and sells his own cigars in a small store at 113 Avenue A. He said that if all the countries were to adopt the silver standard it might be different, but for this country alone to do it would be bad. He believed that free coinage of silver would raise gold still higher and advance the prices of goods, too.

"What good will a silver dollar be to a man if he cannot get a dollar's worth of goods for it?" he asked.

M. Gluck, who also makes his own cigars in a small store at 164 Seventh Street, said: "Every one ought to understand that it is better to have gold as a standard. I am altogether independent in politics, and I have been watching how silver has been going down in value."

Mr. Sternberg of the firm of Elwers & Sternberg, millinery, at Avenue B and Seventh Street, said: "I believe in sound money, and I do not see how any one can think that the credit of the country can get along on a silver basis. I think that the silver craze will pass away as did the greenback craze years ago. I also got converted to the greenback craze, but I was considerably younger then, and I got over it as I grew older and learned more. They may argue that silver may be good enough for the home trade, but we are trading with the world, and a country like this can only prosper with the world's trade. We buy of Europe and sell to Europe. American machinery has been so perfected that we can undersell European manufacturers in their own markets. Take, for example, American clocks and watches. You can buy American watches in European markets cheaper than they make them there. And what will we do with our other manufactures? There is not enough of a market for them here, for we must sell to the many millions. We cannot say that we do not need Europe. We ought to try and promote trade with Europe instead of throwing obstacles in the way. European countries are on a gold basis, and to-day in Europe they won't take silver certificates, but only gold certificates.

"I have been a Democrat, but will vote for McKinley and not for Bryan, although I regret to see that McKinley did not come out straight for gold. However, I cannot vote for free silver. I am entirely of THE TIMES's way of thinking."

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"A watch factory is a wonderfully interesting place to visit," says the dealer in timepieces. "Many of the machines seem almost human. They turn out the most delicate work, and yet they can be managed by a girl of fourteen. You could almost say that you put in the raw material at one end and the finished watch came out at the other—that is, the works.

"A watch case and the movements are two different things. A wholesale dealer never keeps them together. The cases are in one set of compartments, the works in another. The retail dealer buys a lot of each and combines them to suit himself or his customers. The manufacturers of the works send blocks, or actually a set of works, minus wheels, to the case manufacturers, and they make their cases to fit. That was the reason the Swiss watches went out of the market. They were not made in regular sizes—each case had to be made to fit an individual set of works, and it was too expensive. It is not always easy to fit a watch several years old with new works, for the standards change every few years. Since I have been down town—sixteen years—there has been a great change in the size of watches. They have been gradually growing smaller. Why, at one time we put six ounces of silver into a man's watch.

"But you can't expect the very small watches to keep such good time. A woman's watch pinned to her dress will never keep good time anyway. It swings around too much. A watch should be wound regularly, and always left hanging when not worn."

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"Mamma was horrified," said the young woman, "because I could not get away until 8 o'clock, but I didn't care if it was 10, I was going to take my ride." The girl stenographers of the city, who have only two weeks for a regular outing during the year, are taking evening car rides this Summer.

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The complexion of the bicycle girl, about which the bicycle poet trills his tuneful lay, is something of a myth. Lilies and roses are not the results of exposure to wind and weather. There is the red, but it is not the color of the rose, and in place of the white is brown and all shades of a leather tan. The bicycle poet may sing as he pleases, but he takes a poet's license.

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Sweden has a wide variety of liqueurs all its own. The country is noted for them, but except at a few places in the city where a specialty is made of such goods they cannot be found here. Caloric punch and militär punch are made from rice. Kommen akvavit is made from aniseed, and pomerans brawvin from potatoes. Prima tio dubbelt renadt punsvin and aquavit, the latter coming from Norway, are other liqueurs to be found here.

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An argument against woman suffrage has been practically answered in the recent strike among the bookbinders of Braunworth, Munn & Barber's factory. Girl pickets were put on duty to keep out non-union workers. Did they arm themselves with stern looks and revolvers? Not a bit of it. They put on their prettiest gowns and sweetest smiles, and a troop of soldiers could not have accomplished more successfully the work they were given to do. That is where the woman suffrage point comes in.

The strongest argument used against suffrage has been that, as women could not defend their country in time of need, they should not expect to share in its Government.

Here is the solution of the difficulty. War is always war, whether the means of defense are hot pitch, battering rams, or modern armament. So it would be if armies could be subdued by hypnotism or anesthetics, as may be the case in the future. It has been proved in this strike that women's smiles meet with complete victory. So, if in National stress, an army of women can cajole the enemy with laces and ribbons and soft glances, the fighting argument is done away with for the suffragists, and, of course, no one can complain, as people have been known to do of other things, that the warfare would not be absolute and entirely feminine.

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"I saw a little girl in striped red and white stockings the other day," said the woman, "and it made me think of the time when I was a little girl myself. There was no thought of black stockings then. The small legs of all the small girls looked like sticks of variegated candy. The child who had the gayest combination of stripes was the happiest, and if the color scheme happened to be displeasing to our youthful tastes, there was such a feeling of utter woe as I know I seldom feel now that I am 'grown up.'"

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"We call it the 'Undertakers' Insurance' or 'Churchyard Insurance,'" says a prominent man in the insurance business who knows all there is to be known about it. He was speaking of the Industrial Benefit Association of Syracuse—doing a business in baby insurance—which the New-York State Insurance Department has been looking after for some time and finally brought to the ground for doing business, as it claimed, illegally.

"Have you ever noticed," said the insurance man, "what elaborate funerals are given often to the children of the very poor? It is through these insurances by industrial insurance companies, as we call them. These poor women have their children's lives insured for say, $150, paying 5 or 10 cents a week.

"Then the child dies, and the undertaker, hearing of it—if he is not in league with the agent, which is frequently the case—goes to the house, gets possession first thing of the insurance paper, and asks the mother if she does not wish to give the child a beautiful burial. In the first throes of her grief she says 'yes,' and he gives the baby one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar funeral. It is a shame. The woman better save her money, and buy ice for her baby to keep it alive. She pays $20, too, for what other people would pay $12, by making payments in small sums. The poor pay the most for everything. Then we have not taken into consideration the temptation, of which cases have been cited so often, particularly in London, of mothers who—I won't say do more than neglect their children when they know there is an insurance coming to them at the child's death. The only thing for a poor woman is the endowment insurance, which will be paid to the child later in life, or to insure her own life for the benefit of her children. That is the object of insurance, the protection of the family.

"In Europe the dowry insurance is taken to a great extent. It is taken not only by the poor, but by the rich and well-to-do in some cases. I have a friend who has lost considerable property, and has insured his daughter. We cannot understand the dowry question here, but it is different in Europe, where the first thing a man thinks of in selecting a wife is the money she is going to bring. The beauty of these endowment funds is that, like the building and loan associations, you are obliged to put in your money at stated intervals, when you might not put it in a bank. The money for the dowry is really only the amount of the money paid in, with interest."

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"I saw a girl take a bicycle into the smoking car of an elevated train in Brooklyn the other day," he said, "place it carefully where it would stand, and there she left it while she took her seat in another car. The interesting part of it to me was that I have never happened to see a woman alone do that before. She must have carried her wheel up the steps and managed it all the way herself."

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The general Summer exodus and short hours affect the business of even the down-town restaurants. "We never expect much trade in Summer," they say at one of them. "There are always a great many people away, and others leave Friday and Saturday."

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The Rev. Mr. Christiansen of the Dutch Reformed Church of Newark is about to sever his relations with his flock, and rumor has it that the real cause is that the faith of the people is not equal to the combination of a minister and a bicycle. Mr. Christiansen is a cyclist. An up-town clergyman was discussing the question of a bicycle for a minister yesterday. Mr. Christiansen is said to have made parochial calls on his wheel.

"It seems curious," said the New-York man, "that the criticism upon riding a bicycle should have come in connection with pastoral calls. The chief criticism made against clergymen now by those who are looking for spiritual results from their work is that they neglect their pastoral duties—that they are preachers, not pastors.

"There is a certain class which expects above everything else a fine sermon from a minister. He is given a vacation to spend in Europe and furnished with every opportunity for culture and education, and is excused for neglecting his parish duties if the ethical and literary side of his work is satisfactory. If he is to be, however, a pastor, it seems strange that exception should be taken to his making use of one of the latest inventions, which will enable him to perform this very important part of the work of his ministry."

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She never saw a small moth miller flying around that she did not at least make an attempt to catch it. It was in church. There was quiet outside and in—only the voice of the preacher could be heard. Suddenly, her friends say with amazement, her arms flew wildly and spasmodically up high in the air in front of her. It was only a moth, but the force of habit is strong, even in church.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Manager Hamilton advertised yesterday for a fat woman to play in support of Miss Hope Booth in the new sketch, "Ten Minutes in the Latin Quarter," which will be presented on the American Roof Garden Monday night. In response sixty women blocked up the lobby. The rivalry among them was most ludicrous. One woman weighing 300 pounds said she had walked from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. A satisfactory fat woman was secured.

—John Jaeger, a converted Anarchist, will address a meeting of men at the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, tomorrow afternoon at 4:30. Mr. Jaeger came to this city from Germany a number of years ago, and was associated with some of the most dangerous Anarchists of the country. He became converted, and is now a Young Men's Christian Association worker on the East Side.

—Frederick Hayes Cone of The New-York Ledger sailed for Europe on the steamship Teutonic on Wednesday last. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Cone of 314 West Ninetieth Street, who have been spending several weeks at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., are at Normandie-by-the-Sea for the remainder of the season.

—Josephine Loeb, sixty-five years old, of 321 East Sixty-fifth Street, was knocked down by a wagon driven by Frederick Zimmerman of Astoria, L. I., at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street yesterday and received contusions. She was attended by a surgeon and taken home.

—Mrs. Kate Gill, who was tried on a charge of having murdered her mother, Mrs. Morrisey, in 1895, and who, after her acquittal, led a disreputable life, died in Bellevue Hospital Wednesday of consumption. Her body was removed to the Morgue, but has not been claimed.

—Under the general amnesty granted by President Crespo of Venezuela to political exiles, in view of the approaching celebration in memory of Gen. Francisco de Miranda, Gen. Domingo Monagas sailed for Caracas yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Venezuela.

—August Rappenger, eleven years old, of 223 East Ninety-fifth Street, was knocked down and run over by an ice wagon yesterday in front of his home and his left thigh was fractured. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

—Isabel Evesson will return to the stage next season. She was engaged yesterday by Charles Frohman for his company that is to appear at the Academy of Music.

—Samuel Bernhard will soon retire from the cast of "Evangeline" at Manhattan Beach to become stage director of Weber and Field's Broadway Music Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Welles yesterday transferred Inspector Murphy from the Coney Island District to the Eastern District, and sent Inspector Clayton to Coney Island. Inspector Clayton was formerly Captain at Coney Island, and during the present month has received a thousand-dollar diamond-studded badge and a five-hundred-dollar gold watch from the hotel keepers of that seaside resort. The west end of Coney Island at the present time has worse dives than in the palmiest days of John Y. McKane.

—Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted two orders requiring Commissioner Welles to show cause why he should not reinstate David Bennett, Jr., and John J. Murray as probationary policemen. They were dropped from the rolls July 14 without trial, on the ground that unfavorable reports had been made by their commanding officers.

—Herman A. Garlipp, a druggist at 404 Central Avenue, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Dr. David Myrle, Secretary of the Medical Society, who charged him with practicing medicine without a diploma. He pleaded not guilty and was held for examination.

—Robert W. Warnock, the ice dealer who obstructed a mail car and twenty-three other cars a few days ago, was held for the Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Morle yesterday.

—The Health Department states that the high death rate is due to the fact that there has been a large number of deaths from cholera infantum.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday appointed E. H. Pendry of 1,118 Gates Avenue a Food Inspector

Saturday
July 18-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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WOULD CARRY A PISTOL

ROSENBORN SAID LEWIS THREATENED TO DO HIM INJURY.

They Had a Fight in the Rooms of the Republican County Committee and the Case Was Taken to Court—Two Stories Told, and When the Magistrate Talked of Counter Charges Complainant Withdrew and Asked About a Revolver.

As a result of a fight in the rooms of the Republican County Committee, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, Monday night, Abraham Lewis of 766 Third Avenue was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault, preferred by Harry W. Rosenborn of 226 East Forty-eighth Street.

Rosenborn is an anti-Platt Republican, and Lewis is a Platt Republican, and both are from the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Assembly District. Rosenborn called at the County Committee's rooms Monday night to present a contest from his district, and a row followed between the two men.

Their stories of the fight differed, as told in court yesterday. Lawyer J. R. Soloman appeared for Rosenborn, and Charles K. Lexow, a brother of the State Senator, appeared for Lewis.

Rosenborn claimed that on Monday night he entered the Secretary's room and found Lewis and several other persons sitting there. He asked a colored man who was in the party to tell him which was Secretary Manchester's desk, and Lewis volunteered the information. He told Lewis that he did not want to have anything to do with him, and immediately Lewis jumped up and hit him over the head with his umbrella.

Rosenborn said that he was knocked down by the force of the blow. He called for help, and several men ran into the room and pulled Lewis away.

Joseph Bohm of 843 Third Avenue said that he had heard Rosenborn crying out his name for help, and had run into the room. He found Rosenborn on the floor and Lewis striking him. He thought that Lewis was about to kick Rosenborn, when he seized hold of him and pulled him away. Morris Reedy of 334 East Forty-ninth Street corroborated this testimony.

Lawyer Lexow took the stand in his client's defense. He testified that he was sitting in the room with Lewis and several others when Rosenborn came in and asked a colored man which was Manchester's desk. Lewis answered the question and then Rosenborn backed away and said: "Don't you talk to me, you dirty loafer."

Lawyer Lexow said that at those words Lewis jumped up from his seat and shouted: "You would not dare to say that any place else." Both Rosenborn and Lewis stood looking at each other, and each had an umbrella uplifted in the attitude of striking.

Lexow said that he ran between them and told them not to fight, and then Rosenborn called out: "Joe, Joe." Immediately Bohm and several others ran into the room, and in the crowded condition of the room he did not know what happened except that in a minute both men were rolling about on the floor. When Lewis got up he showed, the witness said, some scratches, which he declared had been inflicted by Rosenborn.

Caleb W. Simms, the colored Republican politician, corroborated this testimony.

Rosenborn said that he did not have an umbrella, but Lawyer Lexow was positive that he had. Rosenborn said that he had called Lewis a dirty loafer, but claimed that it was only after he had been struck that he had done so.

Magistrate Flammer said that he would either allow Rosenborn to withdraw the charge or he would allow a counter-charge of assault to be preferred against him and then would fine both men. Rosenborn said under the circumstances he would of course drop the charge.

"But, your Honor," continued Rosenborn, "this man has made a threat to do me up on sight. He is a desperate character, and I do not intend to allow him to make trouble for me. I want you to give me a permit to carry a pistol."

"You will have to see the Chief of Police about that," replied Magistrate Flammer.

Church Mission to Deaf Mutes.

The Church Mission to Deaf Mutes was incorporated in 1872, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of adult deaf mutes. The society's missionaries hold sign services in various places. They minister to the sick and needy, and find work for the unemployed. The society maintains a New-York State Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes on a farm by the Hudson River, six miles below Poughkeepsie. This whole work for the benefit of the silent people is sustained by charitable gifts. Money is asked for to help several very destitute deaf mutes. The Rev. Thmoas Gallaudet is general manager, 114 West Thirteenth Street.

ANXIOUS TO REFORM THE POLICE.

Frank Brothers Will Form a Society to Make Them Do Their Duty.

Patrolmen Thomas H. Barry and James Cavanagh of the mounted force were on trial yesterday before Commissioner Andrews on charges made against them by Isaiah and Samuel Frank of 347 East Forty-ninth Street. The complainants have evidently started to reform the police force. They have appeared before the Commissioners several times lately as complainants against members of the force, and their charges have been found to be without foundation.

The charge against Patrolman Barry was that at a picnic at Fort Wendell Park, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, June 19, he insulted several ladies while they were leaving the park, and that when the Frank brothers remonstrated with him the policeman called them "stuffs" and "bluffs."

The charge against Cavanagh was that he urged Barry to arrest the complainants. A charge of intoxication was also included in the complaint against both men.

The complainants admitted on their cross-examination that they were atheists and Socialists, and that Samuel had been arrested for pasting posters on a telegraph pole during election time, and that since that arrest he and his brother had made a number of complaints against policemen.

The testimony produced by the complainants utterly failed to substantiate the complaint. Commissioner Andrews told them so, and advised them to be more careful in future in making complaints against policemen.

They said they intended to form a society, the object of which would be to see that policemen did their duty, and Commissioner Andrews told them that they were at perfect liberty to form such a society.

Patrolman Thomas Gilday of the Union Market Station was tried yesterday on a charge of intoxication. Roundsman Stevenson of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station found him at Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue, in full uniform, acting in a disorderly manner, June 14. He was arrested, and, after spending the night in the station, was fined $10 by the Magistrate the next morning.

The testimony of a number of witnesses, including Police Surgeon McGovern, was to the effect that the policeman was drunk. The defense of the policeman was that he was ill and took medicine which produced a condition similar to that which liquor produces. Decision in the case was reserved.

WILL STOP ISSUING TRANSFERS.

Nassau Company Objects to Being Sued for Overcrowding.

President Albert Johnson of the Nassau Railroad Company, Brooklyn, has made a threat to stop the system of transfers in case the city prosecutes his company for the overcrowding of cars on Sundays. The cars seat from fifty to sixty passengers, and they are allowed to carry 50 per cent. more than that number.

Mr. Johnson said yesterday:

"Just so sure as the city brings suits against this company on charges of overcrowding I shall abolish the transfer systems on all our lines on days when there is any likelihood of crowding. On Sunday I have every car the company owns out. We would have more in operation, but we can't get them. We ordered a plentiful supply of cars a long time ago and the builder has failed to keep his contract. Each week we receive a few new ones, but they are like a drop in the bucket. The company is doing the best it can to carry the public and to do so safely. If it is to be hampered by the action of the city in its attempt to carry all the people who desire to ride, then there is only one course left for us, and that is to do something to reduce the number of people possessed of that desire.

"The only way to accomplish this is by an increase in the fare, which can be done by abolishing transfers and making the public pay two or three fares to reach the seaside resorts. We dislike very much to do this, because of the poor people, to whom our cheap fares and long rides have been a godsend. There are many who cannot afford to pay 10 cents for themselves and families, but who can get a smell of salt air when the fare is only 5 cents. The company, however, is doing the best it can. In the course of another month I think we will be able to accommodate all the people who want to ride, and we will have the system operated in a better manner than it has been yet."

WANT OCEAN BOULEVARD REPAIRED

Horsemen Tell Commissioner Woodruff It Is Dangerous.

Delegations representing the Riding and Driving Club and the Liverymen's Association called on Park Commissioner Woodruff, at the Litchfield mansion, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday and urged him to do something toward putting the Ocean Boulevard in proper condition.

The committees said that from Parkville to King's Highway the road is full of ruts and large holes, and that not only is driving dangerous, but the owners of fast horses are unable to speed them.

The Commissioner said the Board of Estimate only allowed him $22,000 last year for the improvement of the Ocean Boulevard. He said he had no money with which to make the desired improvements, and that the only way to get money was by legislative action.

Park Commissioner Woodruff subsequently called on Mayor Wurster and explained the matter to him. Mayor Wurster said it would cost between $300,000 and $400,000 to rebuild the road, and that no such amount is available. He said the Commissioner could repair the road with such funds as he could take from his department.

BANKERS IN CONVENTION

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION MEETS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

President James G. Cannon Talks of Credits and the Gold Standard—The Failures of the First Six Months of the Year—Bankers Should Treat Their Clients Frankly—Superintendent Kilburn on Examinations of Banks.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17.—The third annual convention of the New-York State Bankers' Association was called to order at the International Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning by President James G. Cannon of New-York, who delivered his annual address. The association, he said, was in a high degree of prosperity, and its growth during the past year has demonstrated its usefulness and importance in the estimation of the bankers of the State. Speaking of banking generally, Mr. Cannon said:

The dispensing of credit is a subject that is securing more and more attention on the part of the general public, and bankers, in justice to their depositors, their stockholders, and themselves, must recognize the imperative necessity of giving it careful study. The belief that is held in some quarters that the commercial interests of this country demand an increase in circulation is not, to my mind, well founded. What we need is not more currency, but a better and more comprehensive knowledge of whom to trust. For when a man's standing and credit are clearly demonstrated, and his banker is thoroughly satisfied of his solvency and ability to pay his obligations, he should experience no difficulty in obtaining all the funds necessary to meet his legitimate needs at a moderate rate of interest.

Of thirty-five failures in which the bankers of New-York City were interested, and which occurred during the first six months of 1896, the total liabilities amounted to $15,205,000. An investigation of the causes which led to these failures disclosed the fact that seventeen out of twenty-two of the concerns that gave detailed statistics were not in a position to deserve credit. I earnestly hope that this association will in the near future take active steps to secure such legislation as will protect its members against fraudulent assignments.

In concluding his address, President Cannon said:

I feel that I cannot close these remarks without reference to the subject that is uppermost in the mind of every banker in the State at the present time, namely, the maintenance of the gold standard of value, and the question occurs to me, Are we in any wise blameworthy for the growth of the free-silver sentiment? Is it not true that a large number of bankers have, perhaps unconsciously, contributed to bring about the present dissatisfaction of the borrowing class? Too frequently when a tradesman or a farmer goes to his banker to secure a loan, he is met with a refusal on the ground that there is a scarcity of money, or he is informed that because of the scarcity of money he must pay a high rate of interest. This is a poor policy to pursue, especially if money is not scarce. The banker should rather carefully study the conditions that surround his customers, and when refusing advances should frankly and honestly give his reasons for so doing. If a farmer, for instance, is raising only one crop, and that crop is likely to fail, thus obliging his banker to wait for his money an entire year, he should be advised by the bank officer to put in more diversified crops, or to produce something that will sell for cash, so that he can pay his loans at the bank at maturity. Or if a merchant is selling to a class of trade in a community that is undesirable, he should be cautioned and advised regarding this whole subject. In other words, the banker should be looked upon by his clients the same as a good family physician is looked upon by his patients, and there should exist between them the utmost confidence. It is time for bankers to be more explicit in their statements to customers and borrowers, as careless and unadvised remarks made by bankers, seized upon and distorted by reckless agitators, have inclined many a farmer and producer who would otherwise have retained sound views on the money question to follow the illusive free-silver will o' the wisp.

The bankers of this country are its largest debtors, and it is to their honor that they have stood like a solid wall repelling the free-silver attacks that have made serious inroads in the ranks of other debtors. We believe in "laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God," and it behooves us to stand firm in our demands for honesty in commercial affairs, for honest conduct and honest statements, for honest banking, and for an "honest dollar."

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $344.13 on hand. During the year several banks dropped out of the association, but the number who joined during the same period greatly exceeded those who withdrew. The increase for the year was forty-six, and the total representation is 432, which is three-fourths or more of all the banks in the State.

A suggestion that the groups be rearranged, so that each group may contain one large city, will be acted on later.

The nomination of officers resulted as follows: For President—The Hon. George B. Sloan, Oswego, and the Hon. Seymour Dexter, Elmira. For Vice President—The Hon. S. M. Griswold, Brooklyn, and A. B. Hepburn, New-York. Secretary—Mr. J. A. Kennedy of Buffalo. Treasurer—Mr. Van Inwegan of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., and F. W. Baker of Rochester. The election will take place to-morrow.

At the afternoon session addresses were made by S. G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank of New-York, on "Restrictive Indorsements;" by Seymour Dexter of Elmira on "The Collection of Country Checks and Other Items," and by John A. Kennedy, cashier of the Niagara Bank, Buffalo, and Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department on "Bank Examinations."

Mr. Kennedy confined himself to the question of private examinations, which, he said, should be as thorough and efficient as those of the Government. While our present system is good, it can be improved by bringing the banks and the banking department closer together. Bank examiners should be men qualified, not alone as accountants, but of experience as bankers, and the Superintendent of Banks should be upheld in securing the appointment of such men. The examination forms used for official and private examinations should be identical, and the association should take steps to have adopted a uniform and thorough system for both classes of examinations.

Superintendent Kilburn's address was devoted to official examinations. He said, in part:

There are altogether too many banks whose Directors are merely such in name, and who give little or no attention to the bank's affairs, and therefore can know but very little of its business. Men who cannot or will not give a reasonable amount of their time to a bank ought not to be elected Directors, and if elected ought not to accept the position. This is not a new suggestion; it has been made a thousand times, and as often ignored.

If I might be pardoned for doing so, I would respectfully suggest a course which is now practiced by a good many banks, with good results—elect a committee of Directors to be called an Examining Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all of the assets of the bank, and especially its loans and discounts, at least once in three months, (once a month would be better,) inquiring into and investigating any that it does not know to be good, and making a list of such as it considers in any degree doubtful, with suggestions as to what shall be done with them. This committee should consist of not less than three, (five would probably be better,) and, after every examination, the head of the committee should go out and a new man be added, the one going out to be again added to the committee in his turn. Thus every member of the board would examine consecutively during each term of his service the same number of times as there were members of the committee.

I am not sure that a law making this, or some such plan, obligatory, (the fact of its observance to be ascertained by the affidavits of the President and cashier, or of the respective Directors,) would not be a good thing. Such a course wherever adopted would, I believe, reduce losses to a minimum, and make examinations by the department less necessary and difficult.

I do not wish to be understood as taking a pessimistic view of the present condition and management of our banking institutions. On the contrary, I regard New-York as the model banking State of the Union, where banking is reduced nearer to a science than anywhere else in our country. The banks of no State are safer or more conservative than those of New-York, and nowhere else can be found institutions which are better serving the people, or more completely fulfilling the public purposes for which they are organized.

Few are so perfect, however, that they cannot, with careful management, become more so, and there is still room in a great many localities and among a great many banks for improvement, and the adoption of methods and management which will tend to greater strength and safety. One of the purposes of supervision and examination by the different departments is to accomplish this result. It is, and will continue to be, hard work without the aid of those in immediate control. Together we can accomplish wonders.

Mr. Kilburn's address was vigorously applauded.

TRIAL OF CAPT. CONDON POSTPONED

To be Begun July 30—Fire Board Looks to Increase in Pension Fund.

The trial of Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, Superintendent of Construction of the Fire Department, on the general charge of incompetency was to have been held yesterday, but an adjournment was taken until Thursday, July 30, to enable both sides to prepare their cases.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne, who represented Capt. Condon, put in his answer, which was a general denial of the numerous specifications set forth in the complaint. Judge Browne said he had not had time to examine the specifications fully and it would take some time to prepare his case.

"I do not imagine it will take so long to try the case," said he, "but it often takes longer to prepare witnesses than anything else."

William L. Findley, attorney for the board, said he would be ready at any time, but was willing to show Judge Browne any courtesy, and then the trial was postponed.

One matter which has been brought up by this investigation and which has caused considerable discussion in the board is how to pay the claims of the contractors whose money has been withheld until affairs can be straightened out. Some of the contractors claim that they have been greatly inconvenienced by the delay. The question was thoroughly discussed by the Commissioners yesterday and it was decided to select one of the best claims and present it to the Controller as a test case. They will present with it a memorandum to the effect that they believe the claim to be just and reasonable and recommend that the warrant be issued.

The matter will naturally be referred to the Corporation Counsel, and the status of the other contractors will be decided by that official's opinion.

The securities of the pension fund were transferred yesterday from Commissioner Sheffield to the new Treasurer, Commissioner Ford. The Commissioners are delighted over the prospective large increase in the fund as a result of recent legislation. The fund received last year as its share of the excise receipts only $75,000. This year, under the new tax, it is estimated that the appropriation from this direction will amount to nearly $500,000. In addition the fund receives 2 per cent. of the tax on foreign insurance companies doing business in New-York, which will amount to about $55,000.

The receipts from all sources last year were $140,000, while the expenditures were $220,000, which meant a serious drain on the fund. This year the Commissioners will be able to meet all obligations and still increase the fund materially.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Officers of the Carpenters and Joiners in Court.

Police Magistrate Mott has under advisement a charge of conspiracy brought by James Black, a carpenter, of 269 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, against Timothy E. Deegan, business agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who lives at 1,269 Lexington Avenue. Five other officers of the brotherhood, of whom only two, William F. Plumb, President, and Thomas E. Doyle, Secretary, are known by name, are also accused.

Deegan is the only one arrested. The charge is that a working card was refused Black, and that he was thus prevented from gaining employment in New-York City. The defense made by Deegan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday was that he only carried out the rules of the organization to which Black is alleged to have subscribed.

Magistrate Mott will decide the case on Monday.

OPERA SINGERS MARRIED

HERR MARTIN SIEGMANN AND FRAULEIN WOLFF WEDDED.

The Ceremony Performed by Acting Mayor Jeroloman in the City Hall—Oscar Berger and Michael Heumann, Manager of the Terrace Garden, Act as Interpreters—Kissed by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Two members of the Conried-Ferencz Opera Company, which is now singing in the Terrace Garden, were married by Acting Mayor Jeroloman yesterday. The bride was Fräulein Phillippina Wolff, and the bridegroom was Herr Martin Siegmann.

Fräulein Wolff is the prima donna at Terrace Garden, and is singing the part of Fiametta in "Boccaccio." Herr Siegmann is the baritone of the opera company and takes the part of Prince Pietro.

These sweet singers had fallen in love with each other since their musical association, and yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock they appeared in the Mayor's office to be married. Acting Mayor Jeroloman does not speak German, and the bride and bridegroom know no English. But the couple cared neither for German nor English.

Promptly at 1 o'clock everybody who was to take part in the ceremony was present except the Acting Mayor and the bridal pair. The latter soon appeared, blushing and very much embarrassed. Mr. Jeroloman entered the Mayor's office soon afterward and was introduced to the bride. But he could think of nothing in German that would befit the ocasion, and confined himself to a few words of English. The bride smiled and murmured "Ja, ja!" She whispered tender remarks to the bridegroom, and the Acting Mayor retreated to beyond hearing distance.

The bridal pair, escorted by Oscar Berger, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Michael Heumann, manager of Terrace Garden, who acted as witnesses, took their stand at the side of the Mayor's desk and were soon made husband and wife by the Acting Mayor.

Manager Heumann and Oscar Berger acted as interpreters, the chief part of the work falling upon Mr. Heumann. He acquitted himself falteringly, but well.

The bride is very handsome in face and form, and her blushes and her modest demeanor made her look a picture of loveliness yesterday. She has brown hair and blue eyes, regular Grecian features, and a face of lofty bearing. She was dressed in black velvet, her bodice having a front of pale yellow chiffon. She carried in her hand a bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. After the wedding ceremony, she distributed the flowers of her bouquet among her friends and some of the spectators. Her age is twenty-two years and she is the daughter of a banker in Vienna. The bridegroom, Herr Martin Siegmann, is the son of a Berlin linen manufacturer. He is thirty-four years old.

When the part of the ceremony where the couple are asked if they love each other was reached, Mr. Jeroloman turned to the bridegroom and asked:

"Do you love her?"

The bridegroom was nonplused by the English words and stared at the Acting Mayor and then at the bride. But he answered almost immediately "Ja, ja!" and the bride said "Ja, ja, ja!" in a tone that brought applause from men who had seen a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" without much emotion. To add emphasis to her assertion, and thinking perhaps that the ceremony was over, she leaned forward and kissed the bridegroom tenderly on the cheek.

"Why—why—I should have a chance," spluttered Mr. Jeroloman.

Matters were explained, and the bridegroom did not seem to mind.

Then the bride and bridegroom exchanged rings, in accordance with the German custom, and were pronounced husband and wife. Again they kissed each other.

At the conclusion of the ceremony it was suggested to the bride that a proper thing to do was to kiss the Acting Mayor. She blushed, hesitated, and then walked timidly over to Mr. Jeroloman and offered him her lips. He did not see the proffer, and turned away. The bride, having undertaken the task, was determined to carry it out. Again she offered her pouting lips to the Acting Mayor, and some one directed his attention to what was going on. He neglected the opportunity no longer, but kissed the bride. The spectators showed their approval by clapping their hands.

Herr and Frau Siegmann will continue with the opera company until it sails for Germany on Sept. 1. They will make their home in New-York, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, until they sail.

Post-Graduate Medical School.

The fifteenth annual announcement of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital has just been issued. Five hundred and forty-two physicians from all over this Continent have attended the courses at the institution during the last year. More than 1,000 operations were performed in the hospital, which is one of the largest in the city, containing special wards for babies and children, while nearly 20,000 patients were treated in the out-door department. Recent discoveries have revolutionized medical and surgical methods, and a man whose medical education ended fifteen years ago is not a physician or surgeon within the present meaning of the term. Post-graduate medical instruction is for the purpose of furnishing to these graduates in medicine a means of refreshing their knowledge. It supplies them with the opportunity of coming in direct contact with disease by means of special courses in all the departments of medicine.

SUIT AGAINST MARVIN CROSS.

Mrs. Roberts Wants Him to Support Her Child Marvin.

Ex-Park Commissioner Marvin Cross will be defendant in a suit in Brooklyn, much to the surprise of his large circle of social and political friends. The plaintiff is Mrs. Frank Roberts, who up to last week lived at 11 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, only a few doors from the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage.

Mrs. Roberts, who is about thirty-three years old and a handsome brunette, applied to Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, through counsel, for an order appointing her guardian ad litem for her thirteen-year-old son Marvin.

This proceeding has been brought that she may begin suit against Mr. Cross to compel him to pay for the boy's support, maintenance, and education. She alleges that the boy is the son of Mr. Cross. The order prayed for was granted by Justice Osborne.

Mr. Cross is over seventy years old, and was the senior member of the lumber firm of Cross, Austin & Co., the leading firm for years in that line in Brooklyn. When Mayor Chapin was in office, he appointed Mr. Cross a member of the Park Commission. He moved in the select social circles in that city, and took a prominent part in church affairs. Mrs. Cross died about a year ago.

Mr. Cross alleges that Mrs. Roberts has been blackmailing him for the last fourteen years, and that he has allowed this to go in order to avoid a scandal.

Mrs. Roberts, it is said, lived in the South Oxford Street house with a man who, it was believed, was her husband, and who was supposed to be in the theatrical business. The Robertses left the house last week, and Mrs. Roberts's counsel, Gen. Horatio C. King, refuses to tell where she is at the present time.

Mr. Cross yesterday made the following statement:

"I met the woman fourteen years ago. She was then a book agent, and as such visited my office. She repeated her call shortly afterward. She then represented herself to me as a married woman, living with her husband, whose photograph she showed me. She said her name was Mrs. Smart. I visited her only once at the house where she was then living with her husband, but whom I have never seen. Eventually I tried to terminate our acquaintanceship. Within a year from that time she began to write me threatening letters, making many claims. Then it was I first paid her a large sum of money for her silence. Within a few months she renewed her demands. I paid again, and kept on paying year after year, always under her threat to expose me. Finally, four years ago, I became tired of her incessant demands, and I then offered to pay her a large sum of money if she would consent to sign an agreement never to molest me again.

"She steadily agreed to that, and the agreement was drawn up. I paid her a large sum of money. I will not say how much. It was less than $20,000, but three times the amount necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the child. She spent the money in theatrical ventures, and then, regardless of her agreement, she made a further demand upon me. My lawyer advised me not to pay any more money, but to fight. I intended to follow his advice, but I weakened and paid again, and kept on paying until two months ago, when I told her positively that she would not get another cent from me. I now intend to fight her claim. For the last fourteen years I have never seen the woman alone. Our meetings during that time have always been in a lawyer's office or on the street, her statement to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Cross's counsel said that his client was not going to be blackmailed any further, and that when the proper time came it would be found that there was a law which had a great bearing upon blackmailers, and that Mrs. Roberts would find it out.

BETRAYED BY THE SHOES.

A Suspected Burglar Arrested Who Says He Walked from Newburg.

John Schroeder, who lives at 86 King Street, was awakened by a noise in his room yesterday morning, and found a burglar climbing out of a window leading to the rear yard. He missed a diamond stud, a gold watch, chain, and locket, and some clothing, all of the value of $125.

Policemen attracted by his shouts found in an adjoining yard a jimmy, a brace, and a bit, and Schroeder's shirt, containing the stud, which the burglar had dropped in his flight. They also found that the burglar left his shoes in Schroeder's room.

Two hours later the policemen saw a man walking through Charlton Street with shoes that were several sizes too big for him. They arrested him and ascertained that the shoes found in Schroeder's room fitted him exactly. He gave his name as Louis Schneller, nineteen years old, no home, and denied that he knew anything about the robbery. He said that he had walked to this city from Newburg, where he had been picking berries. In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Flammer remanded him.

NEW USE FOR BROOKLYN TROLLEYS

Grand Jury Wants Some of Them for Prison Vans.

Trolley cars in Brooklyn are now being used for several purposes. Regular cars are used to convey passengers to different points of the city, palace cars for theatre parties, and there are cars especially constructed for carrying freight and baggage.

Now the Grand Jury that has been in session during the month has made a recommendation that trolley cars be used as prison vans.

These prison-van cars will not be used for any other purpose, and the recommendation is that they be specially constructed for carrying prisoners from the courts to the jail and penitentiary.

The jury declared in favor of this new idea, because the vehicles now used to convey prisoners are badly ventilated and injurious to health.

HELD FAST TO THE HOOK

THIS THE REASON A FIRE ALARM WAS NOT SOUNDED.

Engine Was Dispatched by the Operator at Headquarters, and Then It Was Found that a Policeman Was Clinging to the Street Box—Story Came Out When the Commissioners Began to Look Into the Case as Reported.

If there is any one thing that the Fire Commissioners are sensitive about, it is the alarm system. Whenever a report is made that a box has failed to sound, a rigid investigation is begun to see where the fault lies. This, of course, is proper in so important a system. A case was brought to the notice of the Commissioners yesterday, however, which developed an amusing incident.

The matter came up in the form of a clipping from an evening newspaper, which said that a fire which had resulted from an explosion had been discovered about 9:45 o'clock Thursday morning in the Kip's Bay Brewery, at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue. The policeman on the beat had attempted to send in an alarm, but the box would not work, and finally it became necessary to send an alarm by way of Police Headquarters, all of which necessitated a delay of fifteen minutes.

This information, sent through the mails to one of the Commissioners, in the form of a newspaper clipping, was enough to demand an immediate and most searching investigation. "Fifteen minutes! Why, half the city could burn up in that time," said President La Grange, as he gave the bell on his table a vigorous thump. "Send the operator who was on duty yesterday morning, and tell him to bring his schedule," was the order given to the messenger.

In response to the summons, Operator Jones came into the room with a look of anxiety on his face. The clipping was shown to him, and as he read, the troubled look gave way to a smile, and finally broadened into a grin. Then he explained.

The operator received a "still alarm" Thursday morning from Police Headquarters for a fire at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue. He immediately dispatched Engine No. 21, located in East Fortieth Street, near Third Avenue, to the scene of the fire. Arriving at the corner where the box was situated, Capt. Egan found a policeman holding down the hook of the alarm box. He had been there some time, but his face displayed an expression, which seemed to say: "Old man, you're making a hero of yourself. Some day they'll pin medals on you."

The policeman was evidently waiting to hear some one at Headquarters shout through the box, "Hello! What's wanted?" Then he could answer: "Come down at once, I've got a fire for you."

Capt. Egan explained to the policeman that if he would release the hook, the alarm would go in. He did, and the box worked all right. The fire, fortunately, caused but slight damage.

"It was a good thing that the engine came along, or the policeman would still be hanging on," remarked Commissioner Sheffield, and everybody in the room laughed.

"This is no laughing matter," said President La Grange. "But I don't see how such a thing could have happened. The directions on the inside of the boxes state very plainly, 'Pull the hook down, and let go.' We can furnish the boxes, but we cannot furnish brains for policemen."

TO HAVE ITS OWN PRINTING OFFICE

New-York Life Insurance Company Has Bought a Site.

A curious revelation of the size of a big life insurance company's business is afforded by the purchase on the part of the New-York Life Insurance Company of a plot of land on which to build a printing office, to be devoted exclusively to the printing of the policies, forms, blanks, and various kinds of stationery used by that corporation in its business. The plot bought by the company, as announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, is the old Frank Leslie publishing house site, with the building standing thereon, at the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl Streets, measuring 48.7 by 75.3. The price was about $70,000. The company has not decided how large a building to erect. Its printing and lithographing plant is now in a leased building at 65 and 68 Duane Street. The site purchased is two blocks below the Elm Street front of the New-York Life Building, and is chosen because it is the nearest spot that could be secured.

The company employs in its printing office seventy hands, and of course does no printing except its own. A. H. Welch, Second Vice President of the company, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the company would be able to save enough on the cost of its printing by running its own printing office to pay the interest on the cost of the land and building, besides applying a surplus each year to the reduction of the principal.

Change in Fireworks at Manhattan.

There will be an entire change, so far as the principal part of the pyrotechnic display is concerned, in Pain's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach this evening after the performance of "Cuba." The usual sky rockets, bursting bombs, and floating beacons will be pretty much the same, but the set pieces on the stage will be changed. The two pretty girls who do such extraordinary things on the tight wire above the heads of the audience will repeat their marvelous performance.

An Irish Love Story.

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. . . By Madeline S. Bridges.

PART I.

We went sailing on beautiful Lough Erin one day during our stay in Ireland, and were becalmed for three or four hours on a misty September afternoon. Then it was that we heard an Irish love story from the lips of our guide, philosopher, and friend, Mr. Conrad Kane, whose personal experience is herein set forth.

If I live to be a hoondhred I'll niver forget that night! I was lavin' Ailsie home a bit av the road, for I darrn't go the lingth av her gate an' it was seldom, indade, I vintured beyant the bridge, but this time, howiver, it happened, I crassed to the odher side with her, an' we were well oop the bend, houldin' aich other's han's, an' sthrolin' along, the stars coomin' out like weeny white flowers in the sky above us, whin Ailsie gev a joomp, an' a bit av a screech, an' away with her, roonin' for the dear life, an' there was her fadher stannin' forninst me, in the big black shadda av the hedge.

"Good avenin' ti ye, Mither Conrad Kane," sez he, mekin' a sthep into the road an' twirlin' a blackthorn he had in his fist.

"Good avenin' t'ye, Misther Brogan, Sir," sez I, kapin' me eye on the sthick, for I knew him to be handy enoof with the same.

"An' if it wasn't for the dacent fadher's son ye arr," sez he, "I'd bra'k this shillelagh over yer rascally young head," sez he.

"An' welkim," sez I, "for it's the dacint fadher's son I am, that wudn't lift a finger on ye if ye did."

"Don't answer me, ye villin," sez he. "How darr ye preshoome to spake up to my gairl," sez he, "an' folly her about till the town's talkin' at her? What d'ye mane by it, I'm askin'?"

"Shure, an' ye know well what I mane by it, Misther Brogan," sez I. "It's a year since I toul ye me manin', plain."

"Ye brat," sez he. "An' it's you that 'id marry Ailsie, is it, 'idthout the roof to coover yez or a patch av petaties? Mebbe it's buy her a bag ye'd do, an' sind her out to beg? It's a pity but ye had her, nor, isn't it? Or mebbe it's the bit av land yer thinkin' av, that'll go with her? Ah, thin, not a foot of it, an' not an inch av it. Di ye hear that, now?"

"Me hearin's good, Misther Brogan," sez I, as cool as ye plaze, "an' no Kane iver went beggin' yet. I hev me thrade's wages," sez I, "an' they're none the poorest, but I only toul ye like an honest man that it was me wish to marry Ailsie; yis, an' me intintion to marry Ailsie," sez I, spakin' slow, that he'd hear it right; "but I wanted her fadher's word, that we'd wait awhile, till I could airn the roof an' the petatie patch, as many's the couple done before us," sez I, for I knew it was the case av the oul' fella himself; "an' I'm steady an' sober, an' Misther Brogan," sez I, "I loove the ground yer dawter walks an."

"Aw, be this an' be that," sez he. "Di ye think I'll listen to sich talk. Loove the ground? Thrade's wages, indade? An' is that what ye affer her? A fine look up i' the May rint. Me dawter's for yer betthers, young man."

"Faith, an' ye'll be thrubbled to find them same, be her way av thinkin'," sez I, for me blood was getting up. "I hev her promise," sez I, "an' she has mine, an' no man, fadher or else, 'll come betune us—an' good avenin' to ye, Misther Patrick Brogan," sez I, an' off I marched, me head in the air, expectin' ivery minnit to feel the weight av his blackthorn an the back of me sconce.

Afther that it was long enoof before I got anodther sight av Ailsie. They sint her away to the aunt's at Killabegs, an' I haird aftherwords, there was the divole's own rumpus before she wint. Annyway, she wrut me wan or two letthers, an' I ondherstud she wasn't too well plazed with the way I spoke up to her fadher. "It was worse for her now, nor iver," she said, an' they watched her night an' day, an' she thought it betther I'd give over thryin' to see her for a while an' let things take their coorse. "But, Connie, dear," she said, in the letther, "it's not forgittin' the word that's passed betune us, an' nivver will." Could I ever dhrame she wud forgit it, the lovin' harrt she hed?

Well, the weeks wint an, an' the months wint an, an' I wurreked as constant as the days kem round, but the money was that slow a countin' up, that I was harrt-sick, manny's the time, an' seemed furdher away than iver from Ailsie. An' whin she kem home again, she was afraid av her life to mate me, or to pass a civil word, neighborlike, an the road, for fear the oul' Turk would hear av it, an' rage like a haythen—so we didn't well know what to do, nor what would become av us, at all, at all!

But there was wan comfort I had through ivery thing wan help that niver failed me, an' that was me comrade b'y, Rafe O'Neil. He was far up in the world aboove me, with a fine growin' farrum av his own, and cattle to the fore, but some way, I was niver too low for his likin' an' we wint togither, man an' b'y, for fifteen years or more. I used to be thinkin' times back he was a thrifle too fond av Ailsie, an' she always had a laughin' word for him, but there was nothin' I could lay to haart, nor iver did against them, till wan marnin'

"An There Was Her Father Standin' Forninst Me."

I remimber it as if it was yestherday, an' the cap he had an, an' the roguish smile in his eyes, when he kem down to the forge—he knew it was an idle day with me—an' stud, lanin' at the dure, lookin' in.

"Come away up be the gap, Connie," sez he; "I hev somethin' to tell ye." It was a gray mornin' with the mist risin' out o' the bogs, like big wallops av smoke, an' the taste av the rain that was comin' in the air as plain as the salt in the say. We crossed be Andy's medda, and started along the road to the gap—Rafe 'ith his arrum about me shouldher—a thrick he had since we were b'ys.

"Connie," sez he, stoppin' in the middle av a lilt he was whistlin', "I've a foine bit av news for ye—I'm bespoke in marriage," sez he.

"Better late than nivver," sez I, givin' him the joke, for he was a year oldher than meself. "An' I hope the bride'll say the same."

"I hope whatever the bride'll say'll plaze ye, Connie; I hope it will," sez he, pattin' me shouldher once or twice, friendly-like; "for there's no gairl in the town land ye think more av, an' none desarves it bether. The parents is agreed," sez he; "the whole clan-Jeffrey met a Sunday at Billy McCormick's an' talked it up an' down, an' unless some strange thing happens, it'll be a match."

"An', sure, she'll be a lucky woman," sez I, lookin' roun' at him, walkin' han'some an' sthrappin' beside me. "An' I wish ye joy."

"Wait a bit—wait, Connie," sez he, with a quare sort av a laugh; "ye must hear the bride's name first, before ye spake av joy. What would ye say to—Ailsie Brogan?"

"Ailsie Brogan?" I stood still, starin' at him. "Not—not my Ailsie?"

"Yis, or—mebbe—mine! May the best man win," sez he. "It's five years ye've coorted her, an' what's to show for it? It's time the gairl was settled, her havin' no modher, an' the udher gairls growin' up. An' why but she'd take her chance?" s

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LESS ACTIVITY IN SPECULATION, BUT PRICES STILL FEVERISH.

Sold to the Amount of $2,000,000 Withdrawn for Shipment—The Treasury Reserve Down to $94,000,000—London a Liberal Purchaser—Big Operators Waiting for a Clearer Outlook—Railway Earnings—Special Features of the Day.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market was less active to-day, but prices were still feverish. The engagements of gold for export amounted to $2,000,000, and, although this was somewhat less than expected, the withdrawals were responsible for the uneasiness which prevailed. Foreign bankers expect to send round lots of gold next week. By to-day's withdrawals the Treasury reserve has been reduced to about $94,000,000.

London was again a liberal purchaser of its specialties, and there was a small amount of commission-house buying. Large operators, however, held aloof, waiting for a clearer outlook. The news of the day outside of the gold withdrawals was not unfavorable. Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was reported to be more favorable, and his friends were more cheerful over the chances of his ultimate recovery. Railway earnings continue fairly good, and compare favorably with the corresponding periods of previous years. St. Paul for the second week in July reports an increase of $52,981.

The active issues to-day were Sugar, St. Paul, Tobacco, Burlington, and Louisville and Nashville in the order named. Sugar moved between 103⅞ and 105¾, and closed at 104⅜, a net loss of ¼. It is announced that there is to be a reduction in the price of refined on Monday. St. Paul opened at 72⅜, went off to 71¼, rallied to 72⅝, declined a point, and closed at 71⅞, a net loss of ¼. There was a sharp contest in Tobacco, but it was well held, and closed only ⅛ down. Burlington lost ½ and Rock Island ¾. Louisville, notwithstanding foreign buying, declined to 45⅞, but closed at 46⅝, a gain of ⅛. New-York Central was bid up from 91 to 94, but quickly fell back to 92. Western Union was under pressure, and closed at 78, its lowest price, and a net loss of 1⅛ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 5 per cent. for four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $107,250,151; balances, $5,365,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,140,290.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 29,000 ounces at 69¼, buyer 5.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896 to date	$42,042,279
Imports for same period	19,533,956
Net exports	$22,508,323
Net exports to date, 1895	1,975,023
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, and without feature. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅛ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago—70c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Kentucky Cent. 4s...2	N. Y., S. & W. gen..3
Mo., K. & T. 2d...1	

DECLINED.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s..2½	O.S. L. & U.N.cn.,t.r.1
C., B. & Q., Neb.ext.4s.2	Pitts. & West. 1st..1
Den. & R. G. 4s.....1¼	Rock Island 6s, c...1
Dul. & Man. 1st, Dak.1	St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A.1
Met. Elev. 1st.....1¼	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.2½
Mo., K. & T. 1st.....1	San A. & A. P. 4s..2½
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s..1	

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, July 10:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Am. Cotton Oil.....	9	8½	9	No change
Am. Cotton Oil pf...	47½	39½	41	-4½
Sugar	111¼	102¾	104⅜	-3⅛
Tobacco	62⅜	56½	58⅜	-3⅛
Atchison	14¼	11¼	12⅜	-1½
Atchison pf.....	20½	15	17⅜	-2⅞
Baltimore & Ohio.....	17¼	15½	16½	-1
Brook. Union Gas.....	89	81⅝	86½	-2½
Canada Southern.....	46½	43	45	-1¼
Ches. & Ohio.....	14½	13⅜	13⅜	-⅝
Chicago Gas.....	60¼	51¾	54	-3½
Northwest	106⅝	92¼	96⅝	-3¾
Burlington	73½	66⅞	67½	-2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L....	29	23½	24	-4¼
St. Paul.....	76	70¼	71⅞	-2⅞
Rock Island.....	64	56	57¼	-5¼
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	21¼	16	17	No change
Col., H. V. & Tol....	17¼	15½	15½	-1
Consol. Gas.....	153	142	145⅛	-8⅞
Del. & Hudson.....	124	115½	117⅜	-7¼
Lackawanna	157¼	149	150⅜	-6⅜
Denver pf.....	50⅜	43	44	-2½
Whisky	14⅝	10	11⅛	-2⅝
General Electric.....	26¾	20	21½	-4
Laclede Gas.....	22¾	17½	20	-1
Lake Shore.....	148⅜	137¾	140	-7
Louis. & Nash.....	48¾	45⅝	46⅝	-2⅜
L., N. A. & C. pf....	18	11½	13⅞	-3⅜
Manhattan	99	92⅞	94⅞	-3⅛
Mo. Pacific.....	21¾	17⅝	18⅜	-2½
Mo., K. & T. pf.....	22½	17⅝	19	-2½
National Lead.....	23	19⅝	20¼	-1
N. J. Central.....	102	90	93½	-2
N. Y. Central.....	95	90	92	-2½
N. Y., S. & W. pf...	22	17	18½	-3½
Pacific Mail.....	23¼	18¾	19¾	-2⅝
Read., 2d in. paid...	14¾	11¼	12	-1½
Omaha.....	39	34	34½	-2½
Southern pf.....	25⅜	20⅛	21½	-3½
Tenn. Coal & Iron...	21⅝	16	17½	-3½
Union Pacific.....	7	5⅞	6¼	-⅝
Leather pf.....	57¼	47¾	49⅝	-6⅜
Rubber	17¾	15½	16	-1¼
Wabash pf.....	16½	14½	15	-1⅝
Western Union Tel..	83⅜	77¼	78	-4⅜
Wheel. & L. E.....	9½	7¾	8⅜	-⅝

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Am. Exchange.....	110½
Am. Exchange.....	165	Metropolis	400
Central National....	120	Mount Morris.....	100
Chemical	4,000	National Union....	202½
City	500	New-Amsterdam....	190
Commerce	203	Nat. B'k N. Am..	130
Continental	130	Seaboard National.	170
Hanover	990	Shoe & Leather....	95
Imp. & Traders'....	325	Third National....	140
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Lincoln National....	750	West Side.....	270
Manhattan	207	Western National..	111½
Market & Fulton....	205		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared dividend No. 204 of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $13,280,000 paid in dividends to date, payable July 31 at the office of the transfer agents, Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close July 22.

—Coupons due Aug. 1 on the second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express.....	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¼	..	145	150	5
American Cotton Oil pf.....	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..	40½	43½	30
American Express.....	110	110	110	110	..	107	112	8
*American Sugar Refineries..	104½	105¾	103⅞	104⅜	- ¼	104¼	104⅝	61,400
*American Sugar Refs. pf....	97¾	98⅛	96¾	98⅛	+ ½	98	100	320
American Tele. & Cable Co...	91	91	91	91	..	..	91	20
American Tobacco.....	58	59⅝	57¼	58⅜	- ⅛	58⅝	58½	31,762
American Tobacco pf.....	94	96	94	94	..	98	100	70
Ann Arbor.....	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	- ½	7	9	100
Ann Arbor pf.....	20	20	20	20	..	20	23	98
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	12¼	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ¼	12⅜	12½	6,890
At., Top. & S. F. pf.....	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜	17½	17½	3,420
Baltimore & Ohio.....	17	17	16½	16⅝	+ ½	16	16⅞	200
Brooklyn Union Gas.....	84⅝	86½	84⅝	86½	+1⅜	84	86½	537
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg..	55	55	55	55	-1	55	57	100
Canada Southern.....	43½	45	43½	45	+1¼	44⅞	45	493
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼	13⅜	13⅝	437
Chic. Gt. Western.....	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼	6¼	7⅝	200
Chicago & Alton.....	154	154	154	154	..	..	153	48
Chicago Gas.....	53⅜	55	52⅝	54	- ¼	54	54½	8,010
Chic., Bur. & Quincy.....	67⅞	68⅝	67	67½	+ ½	67⅜	67½	14,332
Chicago & Northwestern....	94½	95¾	94½	95	+ ¼	94⅜	95¼	2,580
Chic. & Northwestern pf....	145¼	145¼	145	145	-3	..	157	275
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....	72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71⅞	- ¼	71⅞	72	41,591
Chic., Mil. & S. P. pf.....	122	124	122	124	..	122½	125	30
Chic., Rock Island & Pac....	58	58½	56⅞	57¼	- ⅝	57½	58	8,960
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L..	24	24	24	24	-1	23½	24	150
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	..	..	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	18½	18½	17	17	-1½	..	17½	710
Columbus, Hock. V. & Tol. pf.	57	57	57	57	..	55	60	125
Consolidation Coal.....	32	32	32	32	..	32	36	100
Consolidated Gas Company....	144½	146½	144½	145½	+ ⅝	145	147	920
Delaware & Hudson.....	117½	118	117½	117⅝	+ ⅛	116½	118	1,810
Delaware, Lack. & West.....	150½	151	150⅝	150⅝	- ½	150½	151	910
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....	44½	45½	44	44	- ⅜	43¾	44	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd..	11⅜	11½	11	11⅛	- ⅛	11⅛	11⅝	3,890
*Duluth, S. S. & A.....	3⅜	4	3⅜	4	- ½	3⅜	4	400
Erie Tel. & Tel.....	57	57	57	57	..	..	..	20
Erie	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	..	14	14½	710
General Electric.....	22	23½	21⅞	21¾	+ ¼	22	22½	5,085
Great Northern pf.....	112	112	112	112	-1	110	120	200
Iowa Central.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼	6¼	6½	225
Iowa Central pf.....	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½	23½	24	265
Laclede Gas.....	19	20	19	20	+1	19	21	743
Lake Erie & Western.....	15½	16½	15½	16½	..	..	16	300
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	64⅞	65	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜	64½	65	350
Lake Shore.....	140	140¼	138¾	140	..	139⅜	140¼	1,095
Louisville & Nashville.....	46⅛	47¼	45⅞	46⅝	+ ⅛	46½	46⅝	9,300
Louisville, N. A. & Chic....	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	- ⅛	6	6½	200
Louis., N. A. & Chic. pf...	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	- ⅛	13⅜	14½	150
Manhattan Con.....	95½	96½	94¼	94⅝	- ⅞	94⅝	94⅞	4,840
*Metropolitan Traction.....	95½	96½	95½	96⅜	+ ⅜	94½	..	225
Michigan Central.....	93	93	93	93	+3	91	93	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf...	66	68	66	68	-9	68	74	300
Minnesota Iron.....	55	55	55	55	-4	54	60	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas...	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	10	10¾	5
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf..	19	19½	19	19	- ½	19	19½	1,035
Missouri Pacific.....	18½	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	18⅜	19	3,145
Mobile & Ohio.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	- ½	17	18	200
National Lead Company.....	19½	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ¼	19	20	300
*National Lead Co. pf.....	81¼	82	81	82	..	80	82	51
New-Jersey Central.....	93¾	93¾	92¼	93½	..	92¼	93	1,570
New-York Central.....	91½	94	91¼	92	+ ½	92	93	1,010
N. Y., N. H. & H.....	165	165	163½	163¼	..	..	165	75
N. Y. Chic. & St. L. 2d pf...	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅜	- ¼	23¼	23½	400
N. Y., Lack. & West.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	..	..	..	13
N. Y., Sus. & West.....	8	8	8	8	..	7½	8	100
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.....	18	18	18	18½	+1	18	19	385
North American.....	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4	..	4	4¼	986
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd..	6½	6½	6½	6½	- ¼	6¼	6¾	50
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛	14½	16	100
Ontario & Western.....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼	13⅛	13⅜	250
Pacific Mail.....	19¼	20¼	19	19⅜	+ ⅜	19⅜	20	1,840
Peoria & Eastern.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	-1⅝	4	6	100
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. pd..	11⅞	12¼	12⅜	12	..	11⅞	12	4,263
P., C. & St. L.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¾	12½	13½	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	51	51	51	51	..	43	51	15
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	145	145	145	145	..	144	145	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf...	9	9	9	9	+1½	8	9	100
St. Paul & Omaha.....	34½	35½	34½	34½	..	34¾	36	500
Southern Pacific.....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	..	18¼	19	400
Southern Railway.....	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	- ⅛	7⅜	7¾	1,565
Southern Railway pf.....	21¾	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅛	21½	21¾	3,757
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	17½	18¼	17	17⅞	+ ⅛	17½	18	3,380
Texas Pacific.....	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛	6⅜	6¾	300
Union Pacific.....	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	6¼	6½	2,110
United States Cordage.....	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼	4	4⅝	625
United States Cordage pf....	8	8	8	8	..	7⅝	8½	100
United States Cordage gtd..	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½	15¼	17	100
United States Express.....	40	40	40	40	..	40	42	200
*United States Leather.....	6	6¼	6	6¼	..	6	6¼	250
*United States Leather pf....	49	50½	48	49⅝	+ ¼	49¼	49⅝	6,570
United States Rubber.....	16	16	16	16	+ ¼	15⅜	16	110
United States Rubber pf.....	71½	71½	71½	71½	- ½	71½	72½	323
Wabash	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛	5⅝	6	240
Wabash pf.....	15¾	15¾	14⅞	15	..	14⅞	15	1,482
Wells-Fargo Express.....	88	88	88	88	..	90	100	50
Western Union Telegraph..	79	79½	78	78	-1¼	78	78¼	6,760
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	8½	8¾	7¾	8⅜	+ ½	8¼	8¾	3,005
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28½	+1¾	26½	28	200
Total sales.....								262,685

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
*Bullion certfs.....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅜	69	69¼	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver.....	190	190	190	190	..	180	200	200

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	74½	Metropolitan Elev 1st	116½
5,000.....	74⅝	5,000.....	
5,000.....	74⅝	Mexican Int 1st 4s	75½
30,000.....	74¾	10,000.....	
20,000.....	74⅝	Mo K & Tex 1st 4s	79
1,000.....	74½	14,000.....	78½
1,000.....	74¾	3,000.....	78
15,000.....	74⅝	1,000.....	
8,000.....	74¾	Mo Kans & Tex 2d	53½
500.....	74⅝	5,000.....	53¾
10,000.....	74⅝	3,000.....	53½
15,000.....	74¾	7,000.....	53¾
22,000.....	74½	2,000.....	54
14,000.....	74⅝	1,000.....	
5,000.....	74¾	Mo Pac 1st cons	84
5,000.....	74½	5,000.....	
8,000.....	74¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	59
5,000.....	74⅝	6,000.....	
adjustment 4s		5,000.....	59½
38,000.....	34¼	2,000.....	
15,000.....	34	N Y Sus & Wn 1st	95¾
10,000.....	33¾	Refunding 5s	
15,000.....	33¾	1,000.....	94¾
5,000.....	33½	N Y Sus & Wn G M	
5,000.....	33⅜	2,000.....	65
26,000.....	33¾	North Pac Cons 5s Tr	
15,000.....	33⅜	Co cts assented	40½
10,000.....	33½	10,000.....	40
5,000.....	33⅜	25,000.....	40½
10,000.....	33½	5,000.....	40
25,000.....	33⅜	10,000.....	40½
5,000.....	33½	10,000.....	41
45,000.....	33½	5,000.....	41⅜
5,000.....	33⅜	10,000.....	41
15,000.....	33½	20,000.....	41¼
10,000.....	33⅜	20,000.....	41½
Brooklyn Rp Trr 5s	77¾	1,000.....	41
7,000.....		24,000.....	40
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	102½	5,000.....	40¼
5,000.....	103½	10,000.....	40½
5,000.....	103	5,000.....	40¼
5,000.....	102	2,000.....	40¾
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	97	Oreg Imp Co con 5s Tr	
3,000.....		Co cts	12
Canada So 1st gtd	107	21,000.....	
1,000s20F.....	103½	Oreg S L 6s Tr Co cts	100½
Canada Southern 2d	103	1,000..... some	100¼
2,000.....	94	10,000.....	40½
Ches & O, R & A Div		Oreg S L & U N con	
1st cons 4s		Tr Co cts	61
2,000.....		6,000.....	60½
C & O 6s, 1911	115	1,000.....	
1,000.....		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	103
Ches & Ohio con 5s	106¼	1,000.....	102
1,000.....	106	4,000.....	
1,000.....		Peo & Eastern 1st	70
Ches & O gen 4½s	68	4,000.....	69¾
15,000.....		2,000.....	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,	93	Phila & Read 1st pf inc	
Denver Div 4s		Tr Co cts 2d ins pd	27½
2,000.....	48	6,000.....	27½
Nebraska ext 4s	86	5,000.....	28
1,000.....		4,000.....	27⅝
Chic & N P 1st, t r	40	1,000.....	28
5,000.....	39¾	6,000.....	28¼
10,000.....	39¾	5,000.....	28
5,000.....	40	2d pf inc Tr Co cts 2d	
1,000.....	39½	in pd	
14,000.....	39⅝	1,000.....	16½
5,000.....	39¾	P & R gen 4s Tr Co cts	
1,000.....	39¾	assented	
10,000.....	39¾	15,000.....	73
Chic & Northwestern,		10,000.....	73½
25-year deb 5s	106	3,000.....	73¾
5,000.....		5,000.....	73½
Chic & N W ext 4s	102	5,000.....	73
1,000.....		1,000.....	72½
Chic R I & P ext 5s	100	Pitts & Western 1st	
5,000.....	99½	2,000.....	70
2,000.....	99¾	Rio Grande Western 1st	69½
2,000.....	100	1,000.....	68
7,000.....		3,000.....	68
Registered	99½	1,000.....	69
5,000.....		4,000.....	69½
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	124	St L Southwestern 1st	
20,000.....		5,000.....	69
Registered	123	10,000.....	68½
10,000.....		St Paul M & M 1st Mon	
Col. H V & Tol 5s	85	Cent 6s	100
10,000.....		1,000.....	
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	87¾	San A & Ar Pass 4s	50
3,000.....		5,000.....	50½
Duluth & Man 1st	87	5,000.....	52
Tr Co cts, stamped		3,000.....	
13,000.....		So Pac of Cal 1st	110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of		10,000.....	
N Y con 5s	101	5,000.....	91
5,000.....		So Pac of Cal 5s con	
Erie 4s prior bds	89	10,000.....	
1,000.....	89¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	82½
5,000.....		10,000.....	83
Ft Worth & D C 1st	82	14,000.....	83½
Trust Co cts	84	6,000.....	84
3,000.....	50¼	1,000.....	83¼
1,000.....	50⅜	5,000.....	83½
6,000.....	50½	2,000.....	
Gal Harg & San An		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	81
Mex & Pac Div 5s	90	16,000.....	
11,000.....		Tex & Pac 2d inc	18
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94	21,000.....	
1,000.....	94¼	U P Denver & Gulf 1st	29½
3,000.....		3,000.....	29
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	87	3,000.....	29¾
1,000.....	92½	1,000.....	29⅜
Laclede Gas L Co of		1,000.....	29¾
St L 1st 5s	114¾	4,000.....	30
1,000.....		10,000.....	29½
Lex Av & Pav 1st	90½	U S Cd Co 1st Tr Co cts	20
5,000.....		4,000.....	
L Island Ferry 4½s	90	U S Leather Co 6s	111½
5,000.....		3,000.....	
Louisville & Nashville	114	Wabash 1st 5s	103½
gen mtge 6s		6,000.....	104
6,000.....		1,000.....	
L N A & Chic 1st	110½	Wabash 2d Mge 5s	72½
2,000.....		6,000.....	
L N A & Chic cons	90	West Shore gtd 4s	103¼
5,000.....	89¾	4,000.....	
1,000.....	89	Registered	103
4,000.....		2,000.....	
M & St P G M 4s,	94	Wn N Y & Penn inc	11
Series A		1,000.....	
5,000.....		Wis Cen Co 1st Tr Co cts	30
Mil & St Paul Southern	112	6,000.....	
Minn Div			
6,000.....			
Total sales.....			$1,264,500

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,198,706, against $1,623,958 last week and $2,819,806 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,064,352, against $1,614,394 last week, and $2,705,801 in the same week last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅛ to 94¼; Atchison, ⅜ to 12⅜; Erie, ¼ to 14⅜; Reading, ⅛ to 6¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 47⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜ to 31½; Illinois Central, ⅝ to 93¼, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 61⅝. St. Paul sold at 73⅝. British consols were firm at 113 7-16 for money and 113¼ for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	92½	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company.....	190	205
American Typefounders'	4	6¼
American Typefounders' pf.....	20	26
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103⅝	105
†Atlantic Trust (new).....	190	195
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.....	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.....	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st..	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	163	166
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	105	106¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	65	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel.....	..	110
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River..	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock...	52	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st.....	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock....	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	90½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.....	105	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	100	102½
5 per cent. scrip.....	93	96
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	338	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	¾	1¾
Ensley Land Company	..	205
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust.....	750	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company.....	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.'s....	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st....	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.....	..	70
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	105	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	85	90
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank.....	80	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds....	96	98
Her

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Companies.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

BOSTON, JULY 14, 1896.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court, the following described coupons, together with interest accrued thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, July 17, 1896, on presentation of such coupons:

FROM KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (DENVER EXTENSION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due May 1, 1894; thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars ninety-eight cents. In all, thirty-three dollars ninety-eight cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D. (MIDDLE DIVISION) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due June 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars eighty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars eighty-three cents.

FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., (EASTERN DIVISION.) FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS:

For each coupon due August 1, 1894, thirty dollars; interest thereon, three dollars fifty-three cents. In all, thirty-three dollars fifty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Boston, July 11, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Loan for the Abolition of Grade Crossings" for one million dollars ($1,000,000) will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 21, 1896, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in Registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated May 1, 1896, payable November 1, 1923, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year.

Principal and interest will be paid in Gold Coin, or its equivalent, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston. The "Loan for the Abolition or Grade Crossings" is authorized by Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1890 and Chapter 433 of the Acts of 1892.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver General.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 1 proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St., New-York, July 17, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 204.
A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 31st inst.
Transfer books close on the 25th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL R'WAY. Toledo, Ohio, July 13, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Saturday, July 25, at the Central Trust Company of New-York. Transfer books close July 15 and reopen July 27. L. D. KELLEY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

LEGAL SALES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, on April 27, 1896, in a certain consolidated cause in equity, pending in said Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others are defendants, and certain decrees ancillary thereto in said cause, pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, entered: on April 29, 1896, in the District of Minnesota; on May 1, 1896, in the District of Montana; on May 2, 1896, in the District of North Dakota and in the District of Washington; on May 4, 1896, in the Western District of Wisconsin and in the District of Idaho and in the District of Oregon; on May 12, 1896, in the Northern District of Illinois and in the Southern District of New-York.

I, ALFRED L. CARY, as Special Master, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the passenger station upon the railroad of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the City of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the property, rights, privileges and franchises hereinafter described, constituting the first, second, and third parcels, respectively mentioned in the said decrees, viz.:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line or lines of the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as the same were constructed or being constructed at the date of the execution of the General Second Mortgage, namely, on the 20th day of November, 1883, or as the same were thereafter constructed, viz.: The main line from a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, at or near the mouth of the Montreal River, which river forms, in part, the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, to its terminus at Tacoma, on Puget Sound, in the Territory (now State) of Washington, via the valley of the Columbia River; and its branch from a point on said main line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, and all the lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or appropriated for the purpose of a right-of-way for said main line and branch, and all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, and all the railways, ways and rights-of-way, depot grounds, tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, wharves, docks, depots, station houses, engine houses, machine shops, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, water tanks turntables, superstructures, erections and fixtures, whether held at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or thereafter acquired for the use of said lines of railroad, or in connection therewith, or the business thereof; also all locomotives, tenders, cars, and or push cars, and all other rolling stock, equipment, and all rails, ties, fastenings, switches, sidetracks and machinery, tools, implements, fuel, supplies and materials whatsoever, for or in respect of the construction, operating, maintaining, repairing or replacing said lines of railroad or any part thereof, or necessary or convenient for use for the purposes thereof, whether held and owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, together with all the equipments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, whether then held or thereafter acquired, and all rights, privileges, immunities and franchises connected with or relating to said lines of railroad, and line or lines of telegraph, or the construction, operation, maintenance, use, or enjoyment thereof, then held or thereafter acquired by the said railroad company; and all corporate and other franchises of any nature relating thereto, including the franchises of said railroad company to be a corporation; and all the income, earnings and profits of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and main line and Cascade Branch; also all the estate, right, title and interest of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company in and to the lease of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway, and in and to the railroad, properties and appurtenances and the terminal and other facilities therein mentioned and described, or intended so to be, which said lease bears date the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota; also the undivided one-half part of that part of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad which extends from its junction with the said main line of railroad of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, near Thompson, in the County of Carlton, to Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the rights, privileges, easements, property and rights of property thereto belonging or used or intended to be used in connection therewith or for the purposes thereof; also all and singular the lands, premises and real estate situated and being in the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, and in the said City of Duluth, which the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company owned at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage, or which thereafter it acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them or the business of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and also all and singular all other property and rights of property of every kind and nature owned by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Second Mortgage or thereafter acquired, wherever situated or however held for use in connection with or for the purposes of the said railroads or any of them, or the business of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; including all stocks and bonds in other companies owned by the defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at the time of the appointment of Receivers herein and/or the bill of complaint filed by the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on October 18th, 1893, other than stocks and bonds pledged under the Consolidated Mortgage or otherwise, and all the right, title, and interest of said defendant, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in such pledged stocks and bonds, subject to the rights of the pledgees thereof.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Excepting, however, any portions of said premises which may have been released from the lien and operation of said General Second Mortgage under the powers reserved thereunder.

Subject, however, as to the portions of the above-described property covered thereby to the lien of the two certain mortgages or deeds of trust dated May 1, 1879, and Sept. 1, 1879, respectively, executed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the complainant, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, and to a certain other mortgage or deed of trust dated the 1st day of January, 1881, known as the General First Mortgage of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company and executed by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustee, and also subject to the performance by the purchaser, or his successors or assigns, of all pending contracts in respect of said first parcel, lawfully made by the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company before such sale thereof.

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

(a) First Mortgage Bonds of other companies received by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for the Consolidated Mortgage bonds of said railroad company, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage under which said bonds were issued, as follows, to wit:

Little Falls & Dakota Railroad Company	$1,757,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	179,571	$1,577,429
Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills Railroad Company	2,342,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	239,299	2,102,701
Duluth, Cookston & Northern Railroad Company		$89,000
Fargo & Southwestern Railroad Company	1,748,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	178,602	1,569,398
Northern Pacific, La Moure & Missouri River Railroad Company		318,000
Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain Railroad Company	730,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	64,250	665,750
Jamestown & Northern Railroad Company	2,050,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	206,084	1,843,916
Jamestown & Northern Extension Railroad Company		270,000
Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company		133,000
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company		5,260,000
Rocky Mountain Railroad Company of Montana	1,034,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	91,059	942,941
Northern Pacific & Montana Railway Company		3,462,000
Helena & Jefferson County Railroad Company	402,000	
Less canceled in Sinking Fund	35,401	366,599
Spokane Falls & Idaho Railroad Company		270,000
Spokane & Palouse Railroad Company, (Idaho Division.)		1,218,000
Central Washington Railroad Company		400,000
Green River & Northern Railroad Company		375,000
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company		388,000
Northern Pacific & Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company		1,383,000
United Railroads of Washington		5,298,000
Cleslum Railroad Company		68,000
		$28,809,734

LEGAL SALES.

(b) General Third Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company exchanged for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage, $35,000.

(c) Capital stocks of other railroad companies received by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as security for said consolidated mortgage bonds, in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, all of which shares, except qualifying shares held by the Directors of said companies, are now held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as follows, to wit:

Name of Company.	Am't of Stock deposited.	Held by Directors.
Duluth, Crookston & Northern Railroad Company	$4,999,300	$700
Northern Pacific, La Moure & Missouri River Railroad Company	317,500	500
Jamestown & Northern Extension Railroad Company	1,599,500	500
Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company	133,000	500
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company	990,000	10,000
Spokane Falls & Idaho Railroad Company	499,300	700
Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company	224,500	500
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad Company	274,500	500
Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern Railroad Company	171,500	500
Cleslum Railroad Company	299,300	700
Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railroad Company	2,000,000	...
Green River & Northern Railroad Company	423,500	500
	$11,931,900	$15,600

All extensions of and additions to the railroads of said Northern Pacific Railroad by construction, acquisition, purchase or otherwise, and all bonds issued or thereafter obtained by said railroad company in the course of such acquisition or construction, or otherwise, to the extent that such extensions, additions and bonds or other securities were paid for by the proceeds of bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage but subject to said general Second Mortgage and said General Third Mortgage of said Railroad Company as to any of said property covered by said two last-named mortgages.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

All the estate, right and title of the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under leases or otherwise, in and to all branches at the date of the execution of said General Third Mortgage, namely, the 1st day of December, 1887, constructed and operated as feeders to said main line, and of the said Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, viz.: The Little Falls and Dakota Railroad in Minnesota the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Railroad, and the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad in Minnesota and Dakota; the Fargo and South western Railroad, the Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain Railroad, the Jamestown and Northern Railroad, the James River Valley Railroad, and the Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River Railroad, in Dakota; the Rocky Mountain Railroad, in Montana; the Helena and Jefferson County Railroad, the Helena and Red Mountain Railroad, the Missoula and Bitter Root Valley Railroad, the Helena and Northern Railroad, in Montana; the Spokane Falls and Idaho Railroad, in Idaho; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad, the Drummond and Phillipsburg Railroad, and the Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte Railroad, in Montana; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, in Idaho; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad, the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Railroad, the Drummond and Phillipsburg Railroad, and the Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte Railroad, in Montana; the Spokane and Idaho Railroad, in Idaho; the Spokane and Palouse Railway, the Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad, the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad, and the Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern Railroad, in Washington Territory, (now State); and the and to all branch railroads after the date of the execution of said mortgage acquired or constructed and operated as such feeders of the said main line or Cascade Branch, with the appurtenants and appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

As provided by said decrees, the purchaser or any said parcel, his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall approve for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property conveyed, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by the Receivers of said railroad company in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto; and the purchaser of such first parcel, his successors or assigns, shall also receive conveyance of any and all property of the said railroad company appurtenant to said premises and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of said railroad or the business of said railroad company, and located in or standing in the name of the said Receivers or to which said Receivers in any manner have acquired title, all of the foregoing being included in such sale.

The said sales will be made subject, and reference is hereby made, to the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations in said several decrees respectively contained, including those therein described with reference to and first parcel in respect of (a) the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; (b) the certificates of the said Receivers; (c) claims against the said Receivers; (d) claims against the railroad company for unpaid indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by said railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for by the orders appointing the Receivers, and which may be adjudged prior in lien or superior in equity to said general second mortgage; (e) the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and the Receivers thereof.

The Special Master, as directed by the decrees will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for any one of the parcels above described which shall not, as a pledge that he will comply with his bid for such parcel, in case of its acceptance, first have made deposit with the Special Master as follows, to wit:

In respect of the said first parcel the sum of $200,000 in money, or $200,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Second Mortgage

In respect of the said second parcel the sum of $250,000 in money, or $250,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel the sum of $50,000 in money, or $125,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

Upon acceptance of any bid for any one of said parcels, the purchaser thereof forthwith shall make deposit with said Special Master as follows:

In respect of said first parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $500,000 par value of said General Second Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said second parcel the sum of $500,000 in cash, or $2,000,000 par value of said Consolidated Mortgage bonds.

In respect of said third parcel $125,000 in cash, or $500,000 par value of said General Third Mortgage bonds.

The Special Master will receive certified checks upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New-York, in money, and also will receive certificates of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that it holds bonds as therein described, subject to the order of the party named in and transferred to the order of said Special Master, in lieu of such bonds, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

Any cash or bonds which may have been deposited by any unsuccessful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down.

In case any bidder, upon acceptance of his bid, shall fail to make the deposit by said decrees required, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale without further notice or advertisement.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating thereto, or the terms of the conditions of the purchase, then the deposit made by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of any sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payments or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser of any parcel may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash, by turning in to be canceled or credited, as in said decrees provided, such bond or coupon payable out of the proceeds of such parcel upon distribution of such proceeds; and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price, if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell any parcel of the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct, in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decree, jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, which reserves the right to retake and resell any parcel in case the purchaser thereof, his successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

The Special Master will accept no bid of less than ten million dollars for the said first parcel; no bid of less than two million dollars for the said second parcel; and no bid of less than five hundred thousand dollars for the said third parcel. For further particulars reference is hereby made to above-mentioned Decrees of said Courts.

Dated, May 15th, 1896.

ALFRED L. CARY,
Special Master.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Complaintant's Solicitors,
22 William Street,
New-York, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Westchester County.—In the matter of the application of THOMAS F. GILROY, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and Chapter 196 of the Laws of 1887 for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal of lands in North Salem, Westchester County.—Reservoir M., Parcels 17-38.

Public notice is hereby given that the second separate report of John Berry and George Caulfield, who were appointed Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date July 29, 1892, and David Thompson, who was appointed Commissioner of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date Oct. 28, 1893, which said report bears date June 6, 1896, and was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office June 11, 1896.

Notice is further given that an application will be made to confirm the said report at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, on the 27th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated June 25, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS MODERATELY ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Business Mainly in a Scalping Way, with Cables Higher—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Higher—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee Quiet and Very Steady.

There was a very fair business in grain, chiefly in the way of scalping, with prices influenced by the advance at the West and following the strength abroad, with a firm tone at the close. Provisions were lower on heavy receipts of hogs, with demands light. Cotton was active and very unsettled, but closed steady at a slight advance. Coffee was quiet and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21¾@ 22
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.90 @ ..
Beef, family	8.00 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 4¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.00 @11.25
Lead	2.95 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ¾@1¼c on firmer cables, better Western markets, and free covering here and at the West; declined ¼@¼c on local realizing, but closed firm at ¾@⅞c advance, with trading moderately active and mainly scalping and switching....Spot was held at ⅜c advance, and checked demand; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, and 500 bushels ungraded Spring at 62c, elevator. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4⅝c over September, free on board, afloat.....Clearances hence, 90,300 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 220,344 bushels; receipts, 53,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 229,986 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, with September only traded in, and prices ¼@½c higher with the West and on local covering....Spot was firm at ¼@½c advance, with trading slow; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 at 34¾@34¾c, delivered.... Receipts, 24,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 92,000 bushels....Clearances hence, 40,605 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 65,621 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¾@1c with the West and on better cables, but had very little demand....Spot sellers higher and only moderately active.....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23¾c; No. 3 white at 22¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22½@22c for 8,000 bushels, elevator, and 14,000 bushels, afloat, on private terms; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 22@23c for 6,000 bushels; track white, 24@27c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 112,700 bushels; exports, 168,724 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	62¼@62¼	62¼
August	25,000	62 1-16@62¾	62¼
September	1,720,000	62¼@63¾	63
December	255,000	64 7-16@65¾	65
Total	2,010,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	33¾
September	85,000	33¼@33 15-16	33¾
October	....	@..	34¾
Total	85,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	22
September	20,000	21 @21¾	21¾
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light and prices unsettled and weak. Sales of only 5,300 bbls, all in car lots....Arrivals, 9,007 bbls and 13,335 sacks; exports, 11,693 bbls and 26,653 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 77,439 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and steady: Western quoted at 33¾c, free on board.

RYE—Quiet; nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38¾c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and easy at 77c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 55@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There continued a very tame market; shippers were not buyers, and the home trade was quite limited, although occasionally a small order was received; late yesterday a sale of 100 bbls prime yellow was made at 24c and to-day in the absence of business the price was quoted nominally unchanged. Off-grade yellow was nominal at 24c; crude oil was steady, with rime at 20c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 17.—Oil closed at $1; Standard's price, $1.03.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active, and very steady at 5 points advance to 5 points decline, with trading entirely on local account, and cables irregular. Havre was steady at unchanged prices to ¼f. advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@⅜ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and easy at 12⅝c for No. 7 Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo, and 150 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 9.80c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 1.50c; September, 1,750 bags at 10.55c; October, 500 bags at 10.80c; December, 2,000 bags at 9.90c; January, 250 bags at 9.85c; March, 500 bags at 9.85c; May, 500 bags at 9.75c; total, 5,750 bags. Exchange—45 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for September; total for day, 6,750 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.85c@ 9.85c; February, 9.75@9.85c; March, 9.75@9.85c; April, 9.70@9.80; May, 9.70@9.75c; June, 9.65@ 9.75c; July, 11.45@11.55c; August, 11@11.05c; September, 10.50@10.60c; October, 10.06@10.10c; November, 9.90@10c; December, 9.85@9.90c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		150,223
Arrivals—Steamship Capua, Rio	1,193	
Steamship Capua, Santos	8,047—	9,240
ex-Steamship Berlin, (Victoria, via Europe)		250
Total		159,713
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		8,756
Total stock in New-York to-day		150,957
Total stock in Baltimore	2,294	
Deliveries yesterday	100—	2,185
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,551	
Deliveries yesterday	535—	12,966
		15,151
Total stock in United States		166,108
Afloat from Rio per steam, to July 16	108,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to July 16	4,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, July 16	75,000	
Afloat from Victoria to July 11	6,000	
		193,000
Total		359,108
Same time 1895		489,531

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There continued a weak market, and for the day prices declined 7½@10 points on lard, 2½@7½ points on pork, and 2½@5 points on bacon, due to general selling, prompted by liberal receipts of hogs and absence of either speculative or legitimate demand; the estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 13,000 head.

LARD—The trading in the market at the West continued quiet, and as receipts of hogs were large, prices further declined 7½@10 points, with July closing at 3.45c, nominal; September was at 3.55@3.60c, closing at 3.55c asked; October at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.60c bid; December at 3.72½@3.80c, closing at 3.72½c, and January at 3.92½@3.97½c, closing at 3.92½c; here there was a quiet and easier market; cash at 3.90c; sales, 250 tcs, boat, insurance, and freight, at 3.90c, and 150 tcs on spot at 3.90c; September option nominal at 3.85c; city steam was weaker; sales, 95 tcs at 3.25c; refined was flat; Continent at 4.25c; South American at 4.65c; compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—Owing to liberal receipts of hogs the West weakened 2½@7½ points, with July closing at $6.30, September was at $6.35@6.50, closing at $6.40c; October was at $6.37½@6.45, closing at $6.40, and January at $7.30@37.42½, closing at $7.30; here there was a quiet market, with prices down 25c; sales were 100 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@ $8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—There was a quiet market at the West, and prices declined 2½@3 points; July closed $3.47½, nominal; September at $3.52½@$3.57½, closing at $3.55 asked; October at $3.60@$3.62½, closing at $3.60 asked; January at $3.70@$3.72½, closing at $3.70 asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats received very little attention, but prices were without change and fairly steady....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9½@10c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c.

BEEF—Business was slow; buyers indifferent. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS moved slowly, but prices were quoted unchanged and steady; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS were held at steady prices....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5½c....Receipts at the West, 53,204 head; Chicago receipts, 22,000 head; Irregular, $2.65@$3.60; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 3,047 head; slow, $2.80@$3.55. St. Louis receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3@$3.45. Indianapolis receipts, 1,800 head; steady; $3.20@ $3.60. Milwaukee receipts, 1,755 head; $2.000 $3.40. Kansas City receipts, 10,000 head; lower; $3@$3.90. Omaha receipts, 6,000 head; 5@10c lower; $2.90@$3.20.

TALLOW—The market showed no change. Melters held steady in their views at 3 1-16c, and, while there were a number of orders in the market, no business was transacted, as buyers were not disposed to pay over 3c. There were rumors in circulation, however, to the effect that large sales—200 to 300 hhds—had been made at 3 1-16c, but we were given to understand that this was business that has been already reported. Country showed no change, selling in a small way at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—No further transactions were reported in the market for oleostearine. There were no accumulations, and the prices ruled steady at 4¼c. The market for lard stearine was neglected, and the nominal quotation for Western was 4½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and active, with the bulk of the trade by local scalpers, and the close steady at 1@2 points advance, after an early decline. Liverpool was steady at 2@2½ points advance, and crop news was very favorable....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance; sales of 288 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7⅝c; middling uplands, 7¼. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
July	6.83@6.83	6.84	6.75	1,500
August	6.84@6.85	6.88	6.77	55,200
September	6.28@6.29	6.31	6.23	12,700
October	6.28@6.29	6.30	6.22	34,400
November	6.28@6.29	6.31	6.17	10,800
December	6.26@6.27	6.28	6.20	45,200

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Doings at Private Sale by Brokers—Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Horace F. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. R. Camilla Williams to Mrs. J. Frederic Tams the four-story English basement brownstone dwelling, 138 East Twenty-second Street, 16.3 by 98.9.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of Edwin A. Jackson eight lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, beginning 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Arthur A. Swaney, at $3,600, the lot, 33 by 105.5, on the north side of Shiel Street, William's Bridge, 108.9 feet east of Fourth Street.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to John E. Hyde, at $4,888, the three-story brick dwelling 567 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 15 by 66.8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 79 and 81 Manhattan Avenue, for two one-story brick stores, by Alexander J. Bruno, of Scarsdale, N. Y. owner; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, east side, 65.8 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick workshop, by the Cockcroft estate, owners, R. Shephard of 103 West Sixtieth Street, lessee; cost, $1,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 113 feet east of Avenue B, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, by J. N. Bookman of West Park, Ulster County, owner; cost, $3,000.

University, Sedgwick, and Aqueduct Avenues, for a stone hall of physophy, by University City of New-York, owners.

Oakland Place, south side, 150 feet west of Crotona Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Elise Lieb of 746 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost $2,500.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Charles Larsen of 141 Villa Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 19 Grand Street, by estate of P. Finck of 14 Bank Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

Nos. 423 and 425 Sixth Avenue, by Jacob Scholle of 21 East Forty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a three-and-one-half-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 107 Hester Street, by Morris Silberstein of 424 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel, &c.; cost, $50.

No. 113 Canal Street, by Nathan Chainowitz of 154 Henry Street, owner, alterations to a five story brick dwelling, store, and workshop; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,125 Third Avenue, by Susan B. Laughran of Woodburg, N. Y., owner, alterations to a five-story brick and frame hotel; cost, $100.

No. 173 Sixth Avenue, by estate of William C. Rhinelander of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and attic brick store and lofts; cost, $450.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Sheriff Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick school, &c.; cost, $65,000.

No. 154 West Seventeenth Street, by the Schaeffer Company of Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $100.

No. 9 to 13 Mercer Street, by Fritz Koenig of Germany, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $400.

No. 140 West Seventeenth Street, by Mary Harkins, estate of 77 Greenwich Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story brick tenement; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 17.

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 65.6x100.11; Solom L. Kaye and wife to Joseph M. Alexander $1

138TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Ellen B. Wyckoff 28,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x48.11; Anna H. Mildeberger and another to Marcellus Hartley 4,666

117TH ST, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x irregular; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Charles H. Dalhauser 44,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 161st St, 50x100; Armour C. Anderson, referee, to Frank W. Dykeman 17,000

156TH ST, s s, 458.4 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x80.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Adelaide D. Sim 7,350

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 161st St, 50x100; Frank W. Dykeman to Nathan S. Hart 1

FOX ST, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to Martin Hansen 1

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, n s, adjoining land of Frank H. Phillips, Twenty-fourth Ward, 50x200x103x16.1x75.4; James Angus to Charles F. Ritch. 3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Jerome Av, 134.8x25x120.11x28.6; Caroline Kuebler to George R. Chapman 3,800

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Samuel Blumenthal and wife to Frank J. Ferretti 1

FRANKLIN ST, 123; Daniel G. Rollins, referee, to Jacob Tuckerman 87,200

PEARL ST, 77, and Stone St, 44; also parcel on e s of Stone St, adjoining, 1.2x28.6; Mary A. Barclay to George C. Barclay 25,000

WHITE ST, 125; Elias Kempner to Anton Fuerst 23,000

14TH ST, 126 to 130 East, and 123 to 127 East 13th St; the rector, &c., of Grace Church to John B. Sire 1

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Ellen B. Wyckoff to Patrick H. Lynch 9,000

37TH ST, n s, 417.10 ft e of 8th Av, 17.10x98.9; Jennie West to Cornelia W. Jones 1

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; John C. Platt and wife to Maud A. McDowell 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 66th St, 100.5x50; also s s of 66th St, 19.9 ft e of Madison Av, 30.3x irregular; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to John D. Crimmins 85,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 105th St, —x—; 138th St, s s, — e of Lenox Av, and all right, title, &c., in estate of Patrick Farley; John J. Farley to Mary A. Ryan 5,000

WEST END AV, n s, 44 ft s of 90th St, 20x90; Mary C. Coleman and another to Paul M. Herzog 1

5TH AV, 1,237 to 1,239; John B. Smith and wife to Rowland A. Robbins 1

163D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Patrick J. Owens and wife to John Rosch and wife 9,000

98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Jennie West to Cornelia W. John L. Brill 3,825

85TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9x99.10x98.9; Gerard M. Barretto and wife to Arthur R. Morris 1

BROADWAY, 1,237 to 1,239, also 502 and 504 6th Av; Charles A. Stein and wife to John W. Hazlett 1

PARK AV or 4th Av, e s, 75.3 ft s of 63d St, 96.6x100.10x90x100; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to George B. Lauck 25

72D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Siegfried Rosenberg to Frederick Hasbrouck 1

CLINTON PLACE, 77, also the s s of Clinton Place, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x93.11; William E. Stillings, referee, to Walworth Ward 60,000

7TH AV, w s, w corner of 118th St, 100.11 x99.9; John J. Farley to Mary A. Ryan.. 9,700

72D ST, s s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 250x irregular to 71st St; Henry P. Rogers and others to Godfrey Knoche 53,425

SAME PROPERTY; same to same 53,425

62D ST, 24 East; Pauline E. Scholle, by attorney, to John M. Toucey 45,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x210; Henry H. Anderson and others to Henry Rothschild 80,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Wilbur J. Andrews and others to Cyrennus Beers 30,000

11TH AV, 900, e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; same to same 30,000

NEWELL AV, e s, 325 ft s of Julianna St, 25x125; Eliza Hellman to Charlotte A. Mauldin 900

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x44.11; Sheldon T. Viele, as trustee, to Marcellus Hartley. 2,333

MADISON AV, s w corner of 65th St, 25x85.5; Robert Goelet and others, trustees, to Archibald D. Russell 52,500

4TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, 105x113.5, Wakefield; Edward Hurley to William Culhane 1,900

10TH AV, s s, 72.6 ft w of 8th St, 32.6x114, Wakefield; Annie Troman to John A. Smedes 4,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 65th St, 25x95; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Archibald D. Russell 52,500

KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 86 and 88, map of portion of the Downing estate; Mary Seiferd to Ellen Collins 900

BRONXDALE AV, n w corner Kinsella Av, 50.6x92.3x50x99.6; Mary Seiferd to same 2,525

LOTS 3 and 4, Block G, map of Dore Lyons property; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth Hellman 1

Recorded Leases.

CONNOR, Patrick, to John Connor; 592 11th ave; 10 years $1,200

GRUNEBAUM, Leonhard, to John Main; 1,779 1st Av, 5 years ..... $1,068 to 1,320

MUHLER, Johanna, to Emil Roller; 1,430 1st Av, 5 years 708

SAMPSEL, Michael, to Louis Schetter; 2,079 8th Av, 5 years, store 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Mary E. and Edward A., to the Abbott-Downing Company; 138 to 142 Prince St, and 435 to 441 West Broadway $23,000

BRAND, Frederick W., and wife to John F. Arthur; e s of Union Av, 66.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 4 years 6,000

BRILL, John L., to Joseph F. O'Donnell; w s of Topping St, 380 ft n of 174th St, 2 months 823

BIEBLE, Joseph J., and wife to Isaac S. Smith; n s of Main St, 72.8 ft s e of Grant St, 1 year 3,000

COLLINS, Ellen, to Michael A. Corrigan; n w corner of Bronxdale Av and Kinsella Av, 3 years 1,515

SAME to Eugene McKenna; n s of Kinsella Av, Lots 86 and 87, map of a portion of the Downing estate, 3 years. 540

CONNELLY, Patrick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 Sheriff St, 3 years 17,500

CIRRITO, Joseph, and Gaetana and wives to Domenica Serra; n s of 80th St, 99.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.. 10,000

DYKEMAN, Frank W., to the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 7,000

SAME to the executors of Alfred C. Hoe; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 7,000

DALHAUSER, Charles H., to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 117th St, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 40,000

EGGERS, Charles, and Edward Bissinger and wives, to Davis B. Arnold; w s of Morris Av, 95 ft s of 161st St, ½ yr. 3,000

DIE DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE Lutherische Immanuels Kirche, Unabenderter Augsburgische Confession, of New-York City to Charles E. Hauselt; 213 and 215 East 83d St, 3 years 10,000

FOLGER, Helena, and Nicholas, to New-York Life Insurance Company; 123 West 17th St, 5 months 10,000

FUERST, Anton, to Elias Kempner; 125 White St, demand 23,000

SAME and wife to same; same property 13,500

FERRELL, Frank J., to Samuel Blumenthal; s s of 27th St, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 1,000

SAME to Matilda E. Goodwin; same property, 3 years 4,000

HANSON, Martin, to Henry D. Tiffany; e s of Fox St, 100 ft n of Home St, 3 years 3,000

HAZ'ETT, John W., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; w s of Broadway, 104.8 ft n of 30th St, 5 years. 275,000

JACKSON, Bridget E., and husband to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; n w corner of West 3d St and Wooster St, 2 years 30,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 72d St, 323 ft e of Avenue A; n s of 72d St, 248 ft e of Avenue A, and 72d St, s s, 398 ft e of Avenue A, (three mortgages,) 3 years 22,500

LYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth Hellman; Lots 1 to 4, 25 to 32, Block H; Lots 29 to 40, Block D, and Lots 1 to 8, Block B, map of Dore Lyon's property, 1 year. 2,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to Ellen B. Wyckoff; s s of 36th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 10,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 86th St, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 35,000

MURPHY, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 144th St, 525 ft e of Willis Av, old lines, 1 year 8,000

HASBROUCK, Frederick, to Siegfried Rosenberg; 121 West 72d St, 3 months.. 10,000

KEHOE, William, and wife to Thomas F. Kehoe, trustees, &c.; e s of Greenwich St, 53.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 5 years..... 1,500

MURPHY, Ellen, to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; n s of 144th St, 550.2 ft e of Willis Av, old lines, 3 years. 11,000

NELSON, Charles E., and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c., of Augustus Zerega; 109 East 85th St, 3 years 26,000

NYLIN, Wilhelm, and wife to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; s s of Terrace View Av, 211.10 ft w of Jansen Av, installments 750

PHYFE, James W., and wife to the Seaman's Bank for Savings of New-York; s s of 73d St, 349.9 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 30,000

PREUSSER, John, and wife to Elizabeth Bayer; s s of 122d St, 66.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years 5,000

ROZ, Eleanor L., to Egbert Winkler; s s of Winkler St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 2,850

SAME to Herman Mundheim; same property, 1 year 160

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Henry A. Anderson and Henry S. Leavitt; s e corner of Madison Av and 117th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 68,000

RITCH, Charles F., and wife to James Angus; n s of West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, adjoining land of Frank H. Phillips, West Farms, 3 years 3,000

SOLOMON, Morris, and wife to Lambert Suydam, trustee; 266 2d St, 5 years. 10,000

SOLOMON, Morris, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; same property, installments 800

SCHAFER, Conrad, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of Barrow St, 111.9 ft w of 4th St, 1 year 15,000

SCHULTZ, Rosa, to Felix G. L. Hupe; s s of 57th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 8,500

SIM, Adelaide D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 536 West 156th St, 3 years 5,000

SAME to George McLeish; same property, 3 years 2,500

SEIFERD, Mary, to Michael A. Corrigan; w s of Bronxdale Av, Lot 98, map of Downing estate, 1 year 600

SMITH, John B., to rector, &c., of Grace Church; 126 to 130 East 14th St and 123, 125, and 127 East 13th St, 2 years.. 135,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Webster Av, 627.2 ft n of 179th St, demand 10,500

WARD, Walworth, to James R. Fancher; n s of Clinton Place, 125 ft w of 5th Av, and other property, 14 months.. 14,000

SAME to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of Clinton Place, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 45,000

WALTER, Maria A., to Leonard Hangen; s s of Clinton Place, 20 and 22, (lease,) 2 years 3,000

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do ..... Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do ..... West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do ..... (Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J. .Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City. .Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md. .The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bar Harbor, Me. ..... The Louisburg, a. p., $5
do ..... The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
Belmar, N. J. .Hotel Columbia, a. p., $4 to $5
Block Island, R. I. ..The Manisses, a. p., $3
do ..... National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass. ..... American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ..... Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J. .Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do ..... Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y. ....Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill. ..... Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. ....The Glenada
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y. .Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Leamington Spa, Eng. Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Liverpool, Eng. ..... Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.). .The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch ..... United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis. .Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass. ..... Hotel Tudor. a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
do ..... The Continental, a. p., $3 to $5
Newburgh, N. Y. .The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn. .Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
Newport, R. I. ..... New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien). .Perry House, a. p., $3
New-York. ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ..... Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland). .Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W. 27th St.) Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do ..... The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..... The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do ..... Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). .Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.). .Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.). ..... Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea). .Grosvernor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a.p.
do (T. B. Gale). .....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .The International, ap., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack). Prospect Hse, a.p., $3 up
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md. ..... Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Orchard Me. ..Sea Shore H'se, a. p., $3 to $4
do ..... Old Orchard House, a. p., $3.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia. ..... The Aldine Hotel a. p. $3.50
do ..... New Lafayette Hotel, ep. $1, ap. $3
do ..... Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Portland, Me. ..... The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H. .The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N. Y. ..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
do ..... Morgan House, a. p., $2.50 and $3
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. ..... The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. .New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do ..... Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Hotl, e.p. $4 up
do ..... United States Hotel, a.p., $5
So. Nyack, N. Y. .The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p. $1, a.p. $3.50-$5
Sp'g Lake B'h, N. J. .Monmouth House, a. p., $4
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do (Fire-proof). .The St. Nicholas, e.p., $2
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C. ..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ..... Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
Watch Hill, R. I. .Ocean House, a. p., $4 to $5
do ..... Larkin House, a. p., $4
do (A. S. Amer). .Plimpton House, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..... Atlantic House, a. p., $3 to $4
Westerly, R. I. Dixon House, a.p., $2.50 to $3.50

Assignment of Mortgages.

BARCLAY, Mary A., to George C. Barclay. $15,000

BRAND, Frederick W., and wife to John F. Arthur 850

COLWELL LEAD COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 20,000

COCHRAN, William F., to Henry B. Sire. 1

FURNALD, Francis P., to executors, &c., of Albert Carlozo 10,000

HARBECK, Charles T., trustee, &c., to Frederic De P. Foster 9,000

LESSTER, William C., to the City Trust and Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Pennsylvania 1

MAURER, Emil, to Margaret Cook 675

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to Gretchen Hemmel 2,000

SIMMONS, Harrison, to John A. Seeger.. 1

SMITH, Warren B., to Henry B. Sire.... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Horace Everett 6,000

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to William F. Platt, administrator of Matthias Smith 3,250

BRINCKERHOFF, Mary E., to Rollin S. Saxtus 20,000

SULLIVAN, John J., to trustees of Ella and Lillie Wiener 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Clara Cantoni, (two assignments) 60,000

Lis Pendens.

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Russell Murray against Mary L. Lowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JAMES ST, 7; William H. Schmohl against Sarah Jacobs and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

72D ST, 332 East; Sara N. Foss against Susan A. Clark, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

39TH ST, 424 and 426 West; 315 and 315 West 17th St, and n s of 126th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 50x99.11; Adolph Bitterman against Isaac Bitterman, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

89TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Adolph M. Bendheim against Nicholas Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

18TH ST and 8th Av, s e corner, runs e 178x s 92x e 50x n 92 to 18th St x e 97.11x s 145.8x e 55x s 88.5 to 17th St x w 380 to 8th Av x n 26.4x e 100x n 131.4x w 100 to 8th Av x n 26.4 to beginning; also 18th St, n s, 249.4 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 50.7x n 92x w 50.7x92; Central Trust Company against Bavarian Star Brewing Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

JACKSON AV, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St, 140x88; P. M. Linfante & Co. against Emil Schaeffer, owner; John W. Minto, contractor $400

JACKSON AV, e s, 159 ft s of 166th St, running through to Forest Av, 140x 175x irregular; same against same 400

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; Finn, Cole & Co. against Benjamin F. McCaulley, owner and contractor 204

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; A. M. Todd & Co. against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor 1,475

SAME PROPERTY; Johnson Brothers against H. Wertheim, owner and contractor 1,202

31ST ST, 118 West; W. L. & H. Allen against Mrs. Ellen Murray, owner; John B. Conly, contractor 75

117TH ST, 53 to 61 East; Francesco P. Belletti, against Tillie Smith, owner; John J. McDonald, owner and contractor 1,725

39TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Alyea & Hughes against Bernard Blumenthal, owner; Thomas E. McLaughlin, contractor 467

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Murtaugh, Kilngenbeck & Krebs against Edward E. White, owner and contractor 1,170

121ST ST, 149 East, and 1,991 and 1,993 Lexington Av; John J. Dowling against Margaret A. Smith, owner; H. C. Smith Company, contractors 953

112TH ST, n s, and 113th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x201.10; Domenick Peloso against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner and contractor 911

89TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 37x100; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor 368

MANHATTAN AV and 103d St, s e corner, 100x100; same against same 331

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 50x100; W. Koontz and others against John Organ, owner; Chapman & Gannon, contractors, (four liens) 42

58TH and 59th Sts, 9th and 10th Avs, block; Penrhyn Slate Company against Roosevelt Hospital, owner; Davidson Sons' Marble Company, sub-contractors; Marc Eidlitz, contractor 515

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25x100; Walls & Van Riper against Helena Mahler, owner; Michael Mahler and Frank Van Pelt, contractors 310

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 900 and 902, and 230 West 105th St; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Thomas J. Brennan, owner and contractor 784

34TH ST, 114 West; Morrison & Phinnister against Amund Johnston, owner and contractor 335

WANTED TO CONVICT HER BOY.

Mrs. Petersohn Severely Rebuked by Judge Hudspeth.

Henry Petersohn, ten years old, of 202 Fifth Street, Jersey City, was arraigned in the Special Sessions Court yesterday for threatening to kill his mother.

Mrs. Petersohn testified that on July 9 the boy tried to knock her brains out with a chair.

"Wait a moment," said Judge Hudspeth. Then he asked Clark Grilten to hand him the papers in the case. Glancing over them he called Mrs. Petersohn's attention to the fact that in her complaint before the committing Magistrate she made affidavit that the boy tried to stab her wih a scissors, and threatened to assault her with a poker and flatiron.

"How do you reconcile these statements with the one you have just made?" asked Judge Hudspeth.

"Oh, well," replied Mrs. Petersohn, "I didn't want to say poker or flatiron because he just picked up a chair and threatened me with it because I would not give him some playthings."

"Why didn't you spank him?" asked Judge Hudspeth.

"He has often been whipped," said Mrs. Petersohn, "but it does no good."

"I see by these papers," said Judge Hudspeth, again glancing at the complaint, "that the boy is also charged with stealing."

"Yes," replied the woman, "while I was asleep he took a key from my pocket, opened a bureau drawer, and took some change."

"Were you not here before trying to have this boy committed to the Reform School?"

"Yes, Sir," she replied faintly.

"Well," said Judge Hudspeth, "I shall dismiss this case with a warning. Not to the boy, but to you. You take the boy home and take good care of him. And also take care that you do not come here with another complaint against him while I am on the bench."

Mrs. Petersohn hurried out of court without waiting to see whether the boy followed her or not. But he was close at her heels.

MODEST, HOTHEADED COLORED MAN

Resented the Suggestion that His Wife Should Wear Bloomers.

Richard Williams, colored, of 119 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday was arrested for an assault under peculiar circumstances. Williams went to the bicycle establishment of Sumner Walters, in Caton Avenue, to hire two wheels, one for himself, the other for his wife. For her he said he wanted a drop-frame wheel. Mr. Walters said that the only wheels he had for women were of the diamond-frame pattern, and if Mrs. Williams wanted to ride one of them she would have to wear bloomers. For this, as Mr. Walters alleges, Williams struck him in the eye.

Williams told Justice Potts that he thought Walters wanted to insult his wife. He was advised not to be so hasty next time, and then, as Mr. Walters did not care to press the complaint Williams was released on his own recognizance.

Reasonable Jealousy.

From The Chicago Record.

"Bobby, what are you so unhappy about?"

"I'm mad 'cause we ain't got no big fam'ly; over at Billy Hopkins's house, he's got two gran'mas an' three aunts ter help him git his own way."

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot. &c., RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

60 AND 62 LISPENARD STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court. County of New-York.—LUCIEN B. CHASE and HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND, as executors, &c., of JULIA A. CHASE, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, New-York Building and Improvement Company, John Farrell, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 22nd, 1896, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on Thursday, August 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Lispenard Street distant one hundred and forty feet and three and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and running thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, to the westerly side of Broadway eighty-seven feet and eight inches; thence westerly nearly parallel with Lispenard Street forty-nine feet and nine inches, and thence northerly nearly parallel to Broadway ninety feet and ten inches to the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Lispenard Street forty-nine feet and seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; being the same premises allotted to the said Julia A. Chase, in a certain action for partition, wherein Julia M. Schieffelin and another were plaintiffs and James Cruikshank and others were defendants; and which premises are now known by the street Numbers Sixty and Sixty-two Lispenard Street, and being the same premises set apart to Cornelius W. Lawrence and John F. Delaplaine, as trustees for Emily L. Fuller, under the will of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, by judgment of partition entered in the New-York County Clerk's office on June 2nd, 1855, in an action wherein Isaac C. Delaplaine and another were plaintiffs and John F. Delaplaine and others were defendants, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, July 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, New-York City.
jy15-2aw3wW&S&au6

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINA B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Block Number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fourth Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896. APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. jy9-2aw3wTh&S&jy31

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, per British India, per steamship La Normandie,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM (at the Exchange) direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia;") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Ireland, (letters must be directed "per Ireland.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany,